Economic Developments and Outlook

The District of Columbia and Washington Metropolitan Area

Department of Employment Services
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Government of the
District of Columbia
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JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

FY 1982 ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT

PREFACE

The objective of the ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION REPORT is to provide basic economic, demographic, and labor market analysis necessary for policy formulation and program planning by the D.C. Department of Employment Services for the current fiscal year. In addition, the nature of the document makes it useful to other agencies which administer manpower related programs, and to the general public for its need for labor market data. It is therefore distributed widely outside the Department.

The report was prepared in the Office of Program Planning, Research and Analysis; Richard F. Groner, Director; by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis under the general direction of Rufus Daniels. Major contributors were Lawrence Thurston, Eileen Dent, and James T. Cooper, Labor Economists; and Earl Lee, Occupational Analyst. Word processing was performed by Sandra Sconion, and graphics by Karl Pitts. We are indebted to John E. Touchstone and his staff at the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments for their comments on an earlier draft of this report.

In order to further meet the labor market information needs of government and private agencies, we have revised the general format in the narrative sections of this report and provided additional statistical information in the Appendix.

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INTRODUCTION

Description of the Area

The District of Columbia, capital of the United States, is located on the boundaries of Virginia and Maryland. The Potomac River borders the southwestern part of the city with monuments, parklands, and recreational areas along its bank. It is a city replete with national institutions and monuments, religious centers, museums, galleries, performing arts centers, and major institutions of higher learning.

The Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) extends outward from the District of Columbia to include three Maryland counties (Charles, Montgomery, and Prince Georges); four Virginia counties (Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William) and five independent Virginia cities (Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas Park). This metropolitan/labor market is 2,812 square miles in area. Maryland jurisdictions comprise 1,439 square miles of the metropolitan area and Virginia, with the largest number of jurisdictions, contains 1,312 square miles of the area. The District of Columbia, although only 61 square miles, is the geographic, economic, cultural, and city center of the metropolitan area.

The Washington area is a geographically and economically integrated labor market, despite its large size. The 1970 Census indicated that almost 44 percent of the area's labor force worked outside its county of residence. This has been made possible by an effective highway network—notably Interstates 495 (the Capital Beltway), 295, 95, 395, and 66; and the Baltimore-Washington and George Washington Parkways. Given the shifts in the population and employment in the area, and the effects of the Metro Rail system, the 1980 Census is expected to show an even greater percent of the area's labor force working outside its county of residence.

Highlights

Between 1960 and 1970 the population of the Washington Metropolitan Area grew by 7.8 percent per year to become the seventh largest metropolitan area by 1970. Growth slowed in the 1970's and between 1970 and 1980 population grew at an annual average of less than one percent per year. This growth has and will continue to take place in the suburbs, particularly the outlying counties of Charles in Maryland and Fairfax, Prince William, and Loudoun in Virginia. The District of Columbia has lost population continually throughout this decade and by 1980 the population of the District had fallen to 637,651. The racial distribution between the city and the suburbs remains unbalanced. In 1980 the population of the District of Columbia was 73 percent nonwhite. The suburban ring's nonwhite population accounted for 21.9 percent of the total population in 1980.

Between 1979 and 1980 total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 2.9 percent in the District of Columbia far above the rate of growth between 1970 and 1979. Similar positive gains were evident in the unemployment situation with unemployment rate in the District of Columbia reversing its upward trend, and decreasing from the decade high of 9.7 percent in 1977 to 7.2 percent in 1980. In the metropolitan area, the number of jobs increased by 2.8 percent and the unemployment rate fell from 4.5 percent in 1979 to 4.3 percent in 1980.

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia is projected to increase between 1976 and 1982 at an average annual rate of 1.1 percent. For the metropolitan area average annual growth is projected at 3.1 percent between 1976 and 1982.

The occupational distribution of the District of Columbia and the Metro Area is dominated by "white collar" jobs. By 1982, these jobs—which include professional, technical, managerial, clerical, and sales—are projected to account for 70.5 percent and 66.3 percent in the respective jurisdictions.

It has been projected that in Fiscal Year 1981 there will be 95,000 cases potentially eligible for manpower related services.

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTLOOK

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Gross District Product (GDP) for the District of Columbia, as computed by the Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company, made a modest gain in 1980. The average index of GDP rose 0.9 percent to 105.0 percent, significantly below last year's 1.7 percent increase, but considerably more than the average annual growth rate of 0.3 percent (See Graph I). The modest gains in 1980 when compared to 1978 and 1979 are largely the result of rising inflation, high interest rates and the fiscal problems of the District government during 1980.

Communications-Public Utilities had the largest percentage gain last year with a strong advance in communications, a modest gain in gas sales, and a small decline in the demand for electricity. The Service sector experienced a good increase, rising by 3.0 percent in 1980--the strongest gain since 1970.

Moderate gains in Transportation occurred in the category that includes trucking and local transit. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate's small gain was concentrated in the Insurance component, while Finance and Real Estate decline slightly (reflecting the higher cost of money during 1980). Manufacturing experienced a small gain.

Trade, which gained in the two previous years, declined 2.0 percent in 1980. Wholesale trade was down 1.0 percent and Retail trade by 2.6 percent due in part to inflation's effect on real disposable income.

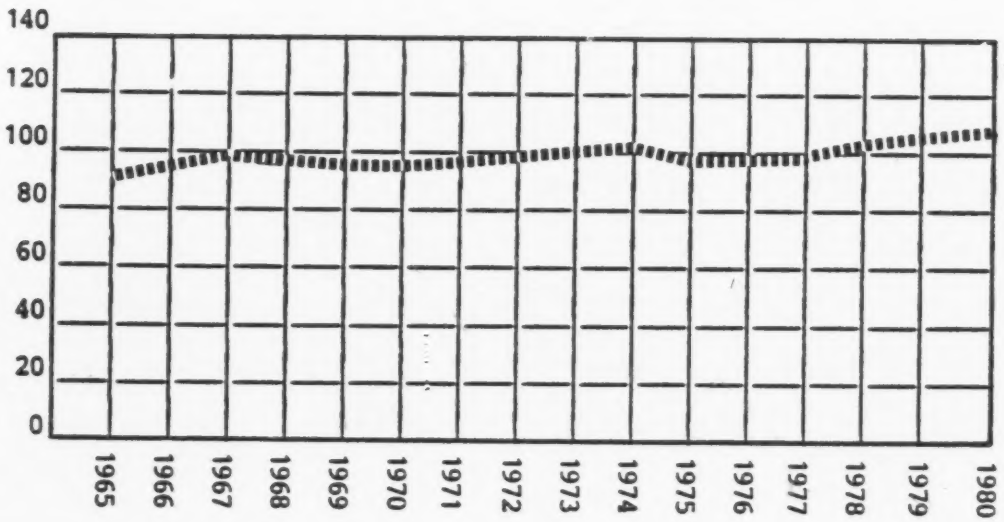
Construction's decline of 1.0 percent was centered in the other-than-residential activity (due in part to the the high interest rates experienced during 1980), while residential construction rose 6.2 percent. In the other-than-residential component, public works and utilities construction fell by 4.0 percent, while office buildings, industrial racilities, etc., declined 3.3 percent. Government, the District's most important sector, declined slightly in 1980 1/ (largely because of the fiscal constraints of the District government).

Total personal income (in current dollars) increased by 91.9 percent between 1970 and 1979 (annual average rate of 10.2 percent). (For historical data, See Table A-1). Taking into account the increase in consumer prices during the 1970's real personal income increased slightly (3.2 percent) between 1970 and 1979 in the city.

1/ Business in Washington, December 1980-January 1981, C&P Telephone Company, Business Research Division.

GRAPH I

GROSS PRODUCT INDEX
District of Columbia
1965 - 1980



1967=100

Average growth at 3.7 percent per year based on 1953-67 experience
Average growth at 0.3 percent per year based on 1968-77 experience

Source: Business in Washington, December 1981 - January 1981, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Business Research Division.

Per capita income in current dollars has also shown similar growth between 1970 and 1979 increasing an amazing 120.9 percent. Unlike the slight increase in total personal income, after taking into account price changes during the 1970's, real per capita income increased significantly (18.9 percent). This significant increase in per capita income represented primarily two things: (1) the decrease in the D.C. population during the 1970s; and (2) increases in one and two person households during the 70's who are moderately well off.

According to projections by the U.S. Commerce Department, personal income, measured in 1972 dollars is expected to increase at an annual average growth rate of 2.2 percent between 1978 and 2000. Similar gains are expected in real per capita income which should grow at a rate of 2.4 percent per year.

Industry employment growth in the District of Columbia during most of the 1970's was generated by growth in government employment. Approximately three-fourths of the increase in industry employment was in the Government sector, during this period.

By 1978 industry growth had begun to shift away from the public sector. In 1980 when industry employment increased by 2,800, private sector employment increased by 5,200. Over the year (between 1979 and 1980) employment in State and Local government declined by 2,700.

The fiscal constraints of the District government during 1980 in addition to the high interest rates and high inflation rates had a dampening effect on total industry growth. Total industry employment increased 0.5 percent between 1979 and 1980 compared to a 1.6 percent growth rate for private industry employment between 1979 and 1980 in D.C. (NOTE: Construction employment declined by 5.6 percent over the year).

The level and rate of unemployment continued its downward trend that began between 1977 and 1978. Between 1979 and 1980 the total number of unemployed District residents declined by 1,000 with the 1980 level totaling 23,000. Similarly, the 1980 unemployment rate was 0.2 percentage points lower than the 1979 rate which was 7.5 percent.

The outlook for 1981 is at best questionable, given the (overall) unknown impacts the Reagan Administration's budget cuts will have on the local economy, for example, the ability of the private sector to absorb those who lost Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) jobs, in addition to the continued budget constraints facing the District government. One note of optimism is that the national recession of 1980 had only limited effects on the D.C. economy. (Those effects were generally in terms of lower growth in industry employment, per capita income, and the Gross District Product).

Other favorable indicators for 1981 are: building permits during the first ten months of 1980 were 57 percent higher than the previous year, suggesting that home building may pick up during 1981 if interest rates moderate somewhat; GDP in February 1981 was 1.3 percent above the year ago level 1/ and industry employment is expected to continue on an upward trend throughout 1981.

*IMPORTANT NOTE: A recent report by Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Incorporated, indicated that the Reagan Administration's budget cuts would result in a national unemployment rate of 9.4 percent by the end of fiscal year 1982. This would suggest, in the District, an unemployment rate of between 9.5 - 13.5 percent, significant declines in industry employment, and perhaps declines in the GDP in the District of Columbia during 1981.

1/ Business in Washington, December 1980-January 1981, Business Research Division, C&P Telephone Company.

THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The Metropolitan Area showed resiliency and stablity during the 1980 national recession. During the 1980 recession, area industry employment rose by 1.7 percent for a total of 1,571,100 jobs in the metropolitan area. Over this same period industry employment declined nationally. This resiliency and stablity is anticipated to be maintained in face of the less than optimistic forecasts for the nation in 1981.

Area retail sales, which totaled $13.7 billion in 1979, increased to $15.5 billion in 1980—an increase of 13.1 percent. Similiar gains where evident in nondurable goods store sales which increased from $8.1 billion in 1979 to $10.8 billion in 1980—a growth rate of 18.0 percent (See Table I). The credit limitations imposed by the Federal Reserve and the continuing high inflation significantly impacted upon area residents' ability to purchase durable goods in 1980. Between 1979 and 1980 durable goods sales declined from $4.7 billion to $4.5 billion—a decline of 4.3 percent.

Total new construction in the metropolitan area also felt the effects of inflation and the national recession during 1980. The value of new construction declined from $1,873 million in 1979 to $1,641 million in 1980—a decline of 12.4 percent. These declines were not uniform with all new construction, as residential construction declined by some 10.6 percent and nonresidential construction declined by 24.3 percent. These relative declines represented $92 million and $188 million respectively.

The tight money policies (high interest rates) along with high inflation caused a significant decline in the number of new home units during 1980. New home units in the metropolitan area declined from 20,500 in 1979 to 17,000 in 1980 (a decline of 17.1 percent over the year).

Industry employment in the metropolitan area also felt the effects of the national recession as it increased a modest 1.7 percent—significantly below the long run growth of 2.8 percent. Between 1979 and 1980 industry employment has increased by 25,800. Most of this growth was concentrated in the Service Division which increased by 19,600 (for a total of 422,300 jobs in 1980). The Government Division, the area's most important industry sector, increased by a mere 4,100 jobs, with all of the increase attributable to higher Federal government employment. The State and Local government component declined over the year by 300 jobs.

TABLE I

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMIC BAROMETERS
1976 - 1980

	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
Area Retail Sales**	$15.5	$13.7	$12.6	****	****
Consumer Price Index(67=100)	244.7	218.6	197.0	183.0	171.1
Labor Force D.C. (000)	317	320	332	328	332
Labor Force SMSA (000)	1,633	1,589	1,556	1,542	1,456
Unemployment D.C. (000)	23	24	28	32	30
Unemployment SMSA (000)	70	71	74	80	75
Unemployment Rate D.C.	7.2	7.5	8.5	9.7	9.1
Unemployment Rate SMSA	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.2
Total New Construction**	$1,641 1/	$1,873	$1,846	$1,583	$1,252
Residential Construction**	$778 1/	$870	$842	$763	$511
Nonresidential Construction**	$586 1/	$774	$725	$596	$588
New Home Units	17,000 1/	20,500	24,000	23,000	17,800
Area Savings & Loan Savings**	$7,658	$7,521	$7,129	$6,599	$5,876
Area Conventions	845	842	840	824	785
Convention Delegates (000)	755	754	753	714	690
Overnight Vistors at Commerical Properties**	4.65	4.75	4.74	4.50	4.28
Area Vistors Spending (000)	NA	$1,000,000	$997,500	$860,000	$800,000
Per Capita Income	NA	$11,313	$10,224	$9,335	$8,547
D.C. Motor Vehicle Excise Tax (000)	$10,321	$12,400	$11,450	$11,953	$11,987
D.C. Sales Tax (000)	$194,018	$172,470	$148,400	$141,129	$125,845
D.C. Hotel Occpancy Rate	NA	71.8	72.0	68.7	65.5

**In millions ****Not comparable with laters years

1/ Preliminary Estimate

Source: Compiled by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis (Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of the Census Federal Home Loan Bank System, Convention and Visitors Bureau, D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue and Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies).

The Washington Metropolitan Area, with per capita income of $10,224 in 1978, ranked second among the nation's largest metropolitan areas. 1/ By 1979 per capita income in the area had increased to $11,313 or 10.7 percent over the year. Total personal income in the metropolitan area, which ranks among the top ten metropolitan areas in the nation, totalled $34,077.8 million in 1979. This represented 2.1 percent of the nation's total personal income in 1979.

Like the District, the outlook for the area's economy in the near future (1981 and 1982) is uncertain. According to some trained observers, this uncertainty is attributable to three factors: (1) it is not as clear as in the past that the Washington area has a recession-proof environment 2/; (2) the net impact of the Reagan Administration's budget cuts; and (3) the ability of the private sector to absorb the affected workers.

Current forecasts of economic activity for the area show growth but at a much slower rate than in the past. Industry employment is expected to grow less than 2.0 percent during 1981 which is significantly below the long term growth rate of 2.8 percent.

According to Brimmer & Company, area income will increase by 10.5 percent during 1981. 3/ The number of new home units in 1981, according the most recent forecast is expected to be 2,000 above the 17,000 units of 1980. Area employment and unemployment are not expected to be significantly different from the 1980 levels; therefore very little change is expected in the unemployment rate during the year. Even though the near future is clouded by a number uncertain events, the outlook for the decade is still considered quite optimistic, according to some area businessmen.

1/ An Economic Profile of the Washington Region 1980, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

2/ Washington Post, Business Outlook 1981, Sunday, January 11, 1981.

3/ Washington Post, Business Outlook 1981, Sunday, January 11, 1981.

THE NATION

The downturn in economic activity that had been predicted for the nation over the past few years did occur during 1980. Real Gross National Product (GNP) declined 0.2 percent during 1980. Unlike 1979, consumers changed their consumption patterns in a reaction to the 12.6 percent inflation rate in 1980. Spending on durable goods, an indicator of movement in economic activity, declined by 3.0 percent between 1979 and 1980.

Nationally the unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent to 7.1 percent. This increase was due in large part to cut backs in the automobile-related and other durable goods manufacturing employment; construction employment and declines in mining employment. New housing starts, which declined between 1978 and 1979, took another nose dive during 1980, at which time they were more than 20 percent below the 1979 level of 1.7 million units.

The outlook for the economy nationally is one of declines. Real GNP is expected to decline between 0.2 and 0.5 percent during 1981. Inflation is expected to continue in the double digit range but less than the 12.6 percent experienced in 1980. The unemployment rate during 1981 is expected to be significantly above the rate of a year ago. Housing starts during 1981 will continue to be adversely affected by high mortgage rates, with the level of starts in 1981 being slightly lower than the approximately 1.4 million units in 1980.

POPULATION

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The population in the District of Columbia declined by 15.7 percent between 1970 and 1980 according to the Census Bureau (See Table I). This change in population over the decade was not distributed evenly among the white and nonwhite population or city wards.

The white population, which had declined sharply over the first half of the 1970s, increased slightly for several years during the late 1970s, but not enough to offset the declines of the early 1970s--for a decline of 17.9 percent. This decline of 17.9 percent in the white population is significantly less than the 33.3 percent and 39.4 percent experienced between 1950-1960 and 1960-1970 respectively.

The nonwhite population which had increased since 1960 declined by 14.9 between 1970 and 1980. According to the Census Bureau a significant portion of this decline occurred after 1975 when the white population began to show increases. An analysis of the District population change indicated that the main factors for the sharp decline in the nonwhite population, in particular blacks, was the movement of middle income blacks to the suburbs and the substantial reduction in the average household size. Even with these contrasting demographic movements nonwhites increased from 72.3 percent in 1970 to 73.1 percent in 1980.

Table I further indicates that the loss in population by wards was not evenly distributed. Ward 2 which includes the Central Business District (CBD) (See Map I) had the largest absolute (-22,300) and relative (-23.5 percent) changes in population between 1970 and 1980. Ward 3 which includes most of the area west of Rock Creek Park had the smallest absolute (-6,600) and relative (-7.0 percent) changes in population between 1970 and 1980. (See Table II for the age, race, and sex distribution of the 1980 District of Columbia population).

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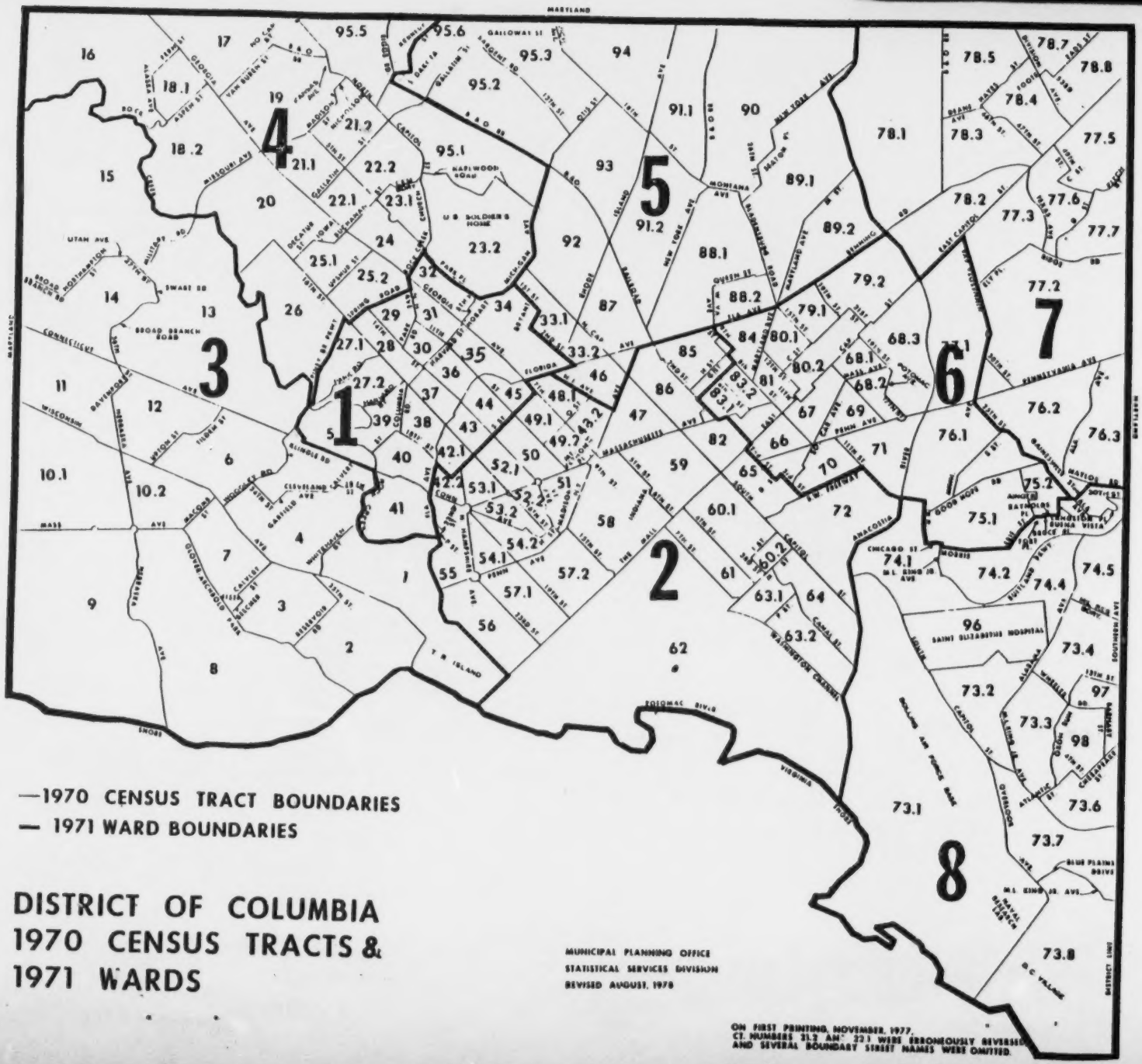

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 CENSUS TRACTS & 1971 WARDS

MUNICIPAL PLANNING OFFICE
STATISTICAL SERVICES DIVISION
REVISED AUGUST, 1978

ON FIRST PRINTING, NOVEMBER, 1977, CT. NUMBERS 31.2 AND 33.1 WERE ERRONEOUSLY REVERSED AND SEVERAL BOUNDARY STREET NAMES WERE OMITTED.

TABLE I

POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE, BY WARD
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980

	TOTAL			WHITE			NONWHITE*		
AREA	1970	1980	%Change	1970	1980	%Change	1970	1980	%Change
City	756,510	637,651	- 15.7	209,300	171,796	- 18	547,200	465,855	- 15
Ward									
1	94,000	77,400	- 17.7	19,300	18,500	- 4	74,700	59,000	- 21
2	95,000	72,700	- 23.5	41,300	30,300	- 27	53,700	42,300	- 21
3	94,900	88,300	- 7.0	90,400	80,900	- 11	4,500	7,500	+ 67
4	94,500	82,900	- 12.3	18,000	10,300	- 43	76,500	72,500	- 5
5	94,200	81,700	- 13.3	10,000	6,900	- 31	84,200	74,800	- 11
6	94,600	73,400	- 22.4	13,800	15,100	+ 9	80,800	58,300	- 28
7	94,900	83,400	- 12.1	6,300	3,200	- 49	88,600	80,200	- 9
8	94,400	77,900	- 17.5	10,200	6,600	- 35	84,200	71,200	- 15

*Nonwhite includes Black and Other

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE II

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1/ a/
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1980

	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
All Ages	637,651	171,796	465,855	285,700	75,700	209,900	352,000	96,000	255,900
0-4	39,900	3,900	36,000	20,000	1,700	18,300	19,800	2,100	17,700
5-9	45,900	5,000	40,900	22,300	2,500	19,800	23,600	2,500	21,100
10-14	45,000	4,900	40,100	23,100	2,500	20,600	21,900	2,400	19,500
15-19	56,300	7,400	48,900	26,300	3,800	22,500	30,000	3,700	26,400
20-24	61,100	8,300	52,800	26,000	4,200	21,800	35,100	4,100	31,000
25-29	59,600	19,300	40,400	26,700	9,000	17,700	33,000	10,300	22,600
30-34	52,900	18,600	34,300	23,600	8,600	15,000	29,300	10,000	19,200
35-39	41,000	14,800	26,200	19,000	7,600	11,400	22,000	7,200	14,800
40-44	34,100	9,400	24,700	15,700	4,900	10,800	18,400	4,500	13,900
45-49	34,100	9,200	25,000	15,800	4,500	11,300	18,300	4,600	13,700
50-54	33,900	10,100	23,800	14,900	4,500	10,400	19,000	5,600	13,400
55-59	33,700	11,800	21,900	14,400	5,000	9,400	19,200	6,800	12,500
60-64	30,900	12,500	18,400	13,200	5,100	8,100	17,700	7,400	10,300
65+	69,200	36,600	32,600	24,700	1,800	12,900	44,500	24,800	19,700

1/ Distribution by age and sex estimated by D.C. Department of Employment Services; Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis
a/ Detail may not add totals due to independent rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau and D.C. Department of Employment Services

TABLE III

POPULATION BY JURISDICTION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1970 and 1980

	1970	1980	Percent Change 1970-1980	Distribution 1970	Distribution 1980
Metropolitan Area	2,926,119	3,060,240	4.6	100.0	100.0
Washington, D.C.	756,668	637,651	-15.7	26.0	20.8
Suburban Ring	2,169,451	2,422,589	11.7	74.0	79.2
Maryland Suburbs	1,232,206	1,316,875	6.9	42.3	43.0
Charles County	47,678	72,751	52.6	1.6	2.4
Montgomery County	522,809	579,053	10.8	18.0	18.9
Prince Georges County	661,719	665,071	.5	22.7	21.7
Virginia Suburbs	937,245	1,105,714	18.0	31.7	36.1
Alexandria City	110,927	103,217	-7.0	3.8	3.4
Arlington County	174,284	152,599	-12.4	6.0	5.0
Fairfax City	22,727	19,390	-14.7	0.8	0.6
Fairfax County	454,275	596,901	31.4	15.6	19.5
Falls Church City	10,772	9,515	-11.7	0.4	0.3
Loudoun County	37,150	57,427	54.6	1.3	1.9
Prince William County	127,110	166,665	31.1	3.8	5.4

Source: 1980 Census

METROPOLITAN AREA

The rapid population growth of the 1960s (38.0 percent) propelled the Washington Area into seventh place among the nation's largest metropolitan areas in 1970, the position it held in 1980. The final 1980 Census count shows a population of 3,060,240 in the Washington Metropolitan Area, a gain of 134,000 or 4.6 percent over the 1970 total. (See Table III).

Northern Virginia absorbed most of the area's growth, with gains of 142,000 in Fairfax County and another 60,000 in the outer counties of Prince William and Loudoun. Fairfax County's was the area's largest numerical increase, adding 31 percent over the decade to the already populous county.

Loudoun County, the least populated of the major jurisdictions, led the area in rate of growth, up 55 percent adding half again as many people as the county had in 1970. Arlington and Alexandria, on the other hand, closer to the District of Columbia, shared the central city's declining trend.

The Maryland portion of the metropolitan area gained about half as many people as the Northern Virginia portion, with all three counties up for an over-all 6.9 percent growth. In contrast to the previous decade, Prince George's County showed slight gains for the '70's, while Montgomery accounted for two-thirds of the gains in this segment of the SMSA. Charles County, not part of the SMSA until after the 1970 Census, posted the highest growth rate-52 percent-for the three counties. 1/

For a tabular analysis of the area's population by race and jurisdiction see Table IV.

1/ The Washington Post Retail Memo, May 1981.

TABLE IV

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND JURISDICTION
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1970, 1980
(Percent)

	1970		1980	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Metropolitan Area	74.2	25.8	67.7	32.3
Washington, D.C.	27.7	72.3	26.9	73.1
Suburban Ring	90.6	9.4	78.1	21.9
Maryland Suburbs	88.5	11.5	71.7	28.3
Charles County	71.2	28.8	78.1	21.9
Montgomery County	94.5	5.5	85.6	14.4
Prince Georges County	85.0	15.0	58.9	41.4
Virginia Suburbs	93.4	6.6	86.6	13.4
Alexandria City	84.9	15.1	72.4	27.6
Arlington County	92.6	7.4	82.6	17.4
Fairfax City	97.9	2.1	93.3	6.7
Fairfax County	95.8	4.2	88.7	11.3
Falls Church City	97.8	2.2	93.0	7.0
Loudoun County	87.3	12.7	89.7	10.3
Prince William County	94.0	6.0	89.3	10.7

Source: 1980 Census

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

During the decade of the 1970's the unemployment rate in the District of Columbia has generally followed the path of a mountain climber, rising, reaching a peak, and then descending (See Graph I). Since 1977 when the unemployment rate peaked at 9.7 percent, it has steadily declined with the 1980 rate averaging 7.2 percent. The general decoine in the unemployment rate since 1977 has represented 9,000 fewer unemployed District residents between 1977 and 1980 when the level stood at 23,000. However, even with the decline in the unemployment rate since 1977, like the nation, the District's unemployment rate has not returned to the pre-recession (1974-75) rates of 6.3 percent or less.

The unemployment rate in 1980 averaged 7.2 percent, 0.3 percentage points below the year ago average. The unemployment rate generally declined throughout the year (See Table I and Graph II).

Resident employment and unemployment also declined between 1979 and 1980. These yearly declines in the labor force are consistent with the declines in the total population in the city of Washington. According to the latest Census count, D.C. population has declined 15.7 percent over the decade. Between 1970 and 1980 the D.C. labor force has declined by approximately 13 percent.

Table II outlines and compares the estimated sex and race composition of the D.C. labor force between 1979 and 1980. The unemployment rates for all sex and age groups declined. As indicated earlier, resident employment and unemployment declined over the year, resulting in the over the year declines in the annual unemployment rate. These declines were not distributed equally among the sex and race groups.

Table III shows the losses in total employment and unemployment were among the nonwhite population. The white population had gains in employment with no change in their levels of unemployment. These numbers indicate that the net decline in the labor force was due largely from the net outmigration of the nonwhite population.

GRAPH I

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1970 - 1980

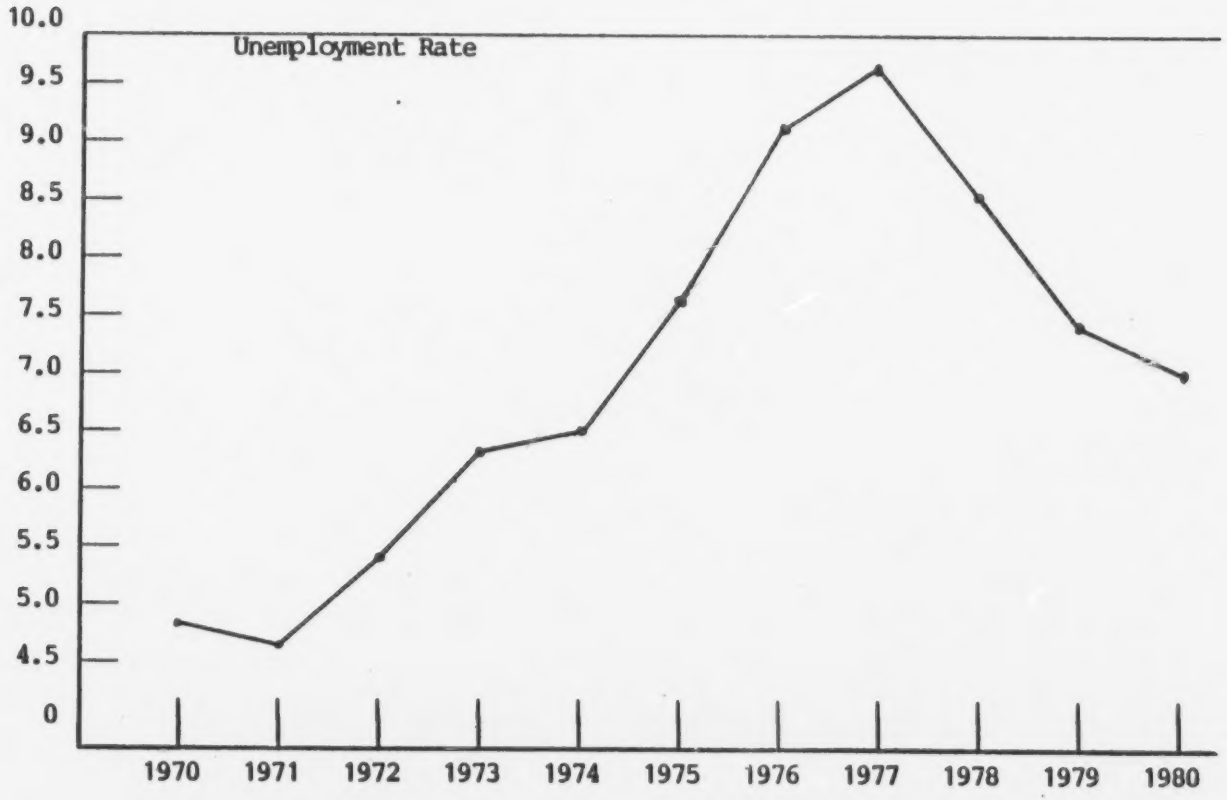

TABLE I

MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1980

Month	Unemployment Rate
January	6.9
February	7.5
March	7.4
April	6.9
May	7.1
June	8.0
July	7.7
August	7.4
September	7.4
October	6.9
November	7.1
December	6.6
Annual Average	7.2

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

GRAPH II

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1980

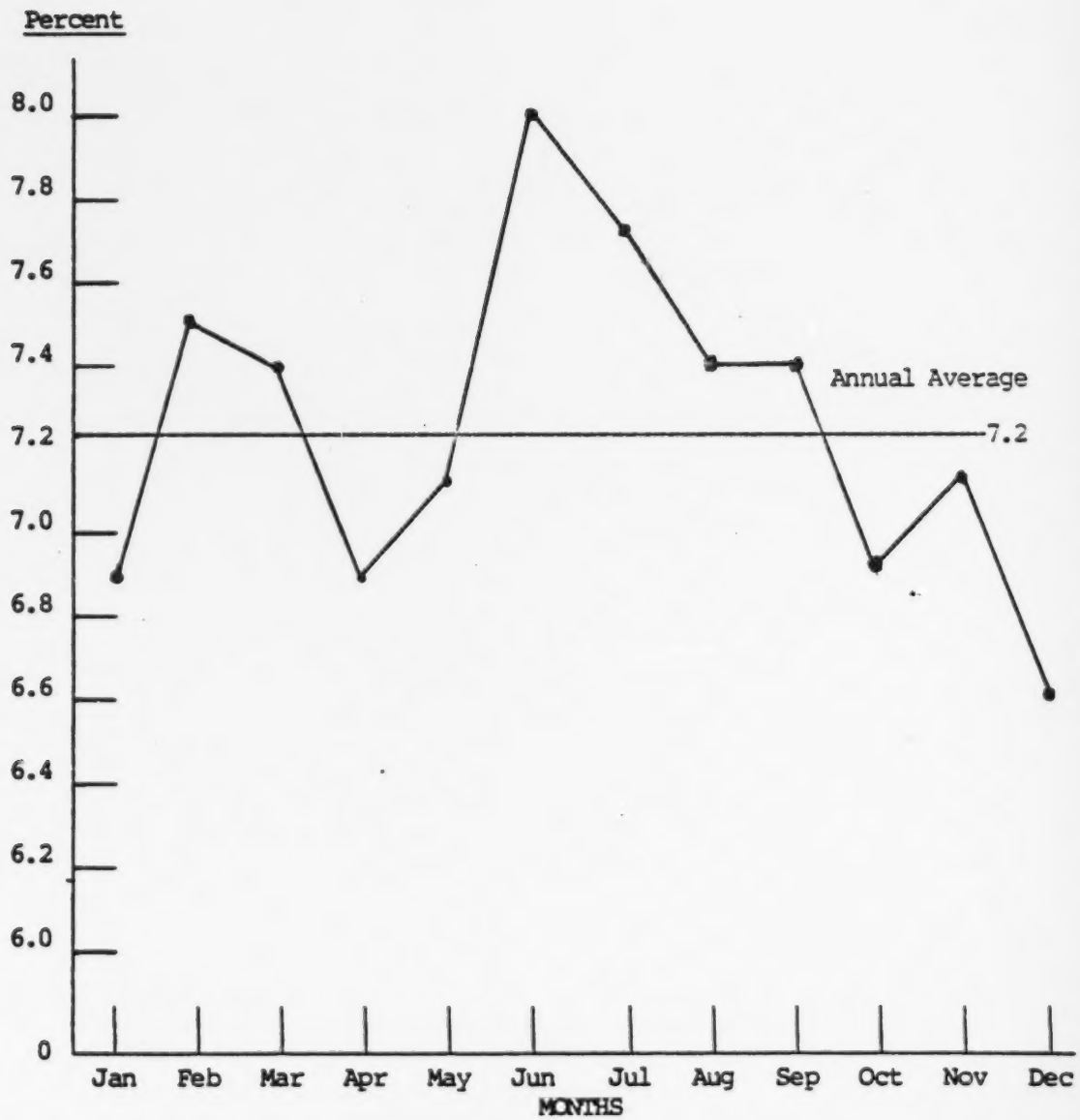

TABLE II

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY SEX AND RACE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1979, 1980
(Annual Averages)

	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
		1980		
Total	317,000	294,000	23,000	7.2
Male	160,400	148,900	11,500	7.2
Female	156,600	145,100	11,400	7.3
White	111,000	107,000	4,000	3.5
Male	57,800	55,800	2,000	3.4
Female	53,200	51,200	2,000	3.7
Nonwhite	206,000	187,000	19,000	9.2
Male	102,600	93,100	9,500	9.2
Female	103,400	93,900	9,500	9.2
		1979		
Total	320,000	296,000	24,000	7.5
Male	162,000	150,000	12,000	7.4
Female	158,000	146,000	12,000	7.7
White	103,000	99,000	4,000	3.8
Male	54,000	52,000	2,000	3.7
Female	49,000	47,000	2,000	3.9
Nonwhite	217,000	197,000	20,000	9.3
Male	108,000	98,000	10,000	9.2
Female	109,000	99,000	10,000	9.4

SOURCE: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics; and Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis; Program Planning, Research and Analysis Staff.

TABLE III

CHANGE IN LABOR FORCE STATUS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1/
1979 - 1980
(Annual Averages)

	1980	1979	Net Change
Civilian Labor Force	317,000	320,000	- 3,000
Nonwhite	206,000	217,000	- 11,000
White	111,000	103,000	8,000
Total Employment	294,000	296,000	- 2,000
Nonwhite	187,000	197,000	- 10,000
White	107,000	99,000	8,000
Total Unemployment	23,000	24,000	- 1,000
Nonwhite	19,000	20,000	- 1,000
White	4,000	4,000	-
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.5	- .3
Nonwhite	9.2	9.3	- .1
White	3.5	3.8	.3

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics; and Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis; Program Planning Research and Analysis Staff.

OUTLOOK:

Although the unemployment rate declined slightly between 1979 and 1980 (0.3 percentage points) while rising sharply in the nation (1.3 percentage points) the joblessness rate was slightly higher in the District than the nation (7.2 percent vs 7.1 percent). The slight reduction in the rate was largely the result of a reduction in the city's labor force and not because the job market for District residents was substantially stronger than the nation's. If the city's labor force in 1980 had grown at the same rate as that for the nation, (1.72 percent) all other things equal, the unemployment rate in the District of Columbia would have risen to 9.7 percent instead of declining from 7.5 percent to 7.2 percent.

The short term outlook for unemployment is at best clouded given the unknown effects of a number of factors. These factors, which were stated earlier, are: The (overall) unknown impacts that the Reagan Administration's budget cuts will have on the city's economy; the ability of the private sector to absorb individuals who will lose jobs in the public sector; and the continuing budget problems facing the District government.

In light of these uncertainties and the current situation, taking the most "optimistic" view the unemployment rate in 1981 will average 9.0 percent. This less than optimistic outlook assumes that the Reagan Administration's budget cuts will have a zero net effect on the city's economy; private sector will grow at or near normal rates; and the effects of the District government financial problems will have a zero net effect on city residents' employment. (Table IV shows historical and projected labor force data for the District of Columbia).

Assuming the worst, the unemployment rate will average 13.0 percent during 1981. This forecast assumes that the Reagan Administration's budget cuts will adversely effect the local economy; the private sector will be unable to absorb the laid off public sector; and the District government's financial difficulties will adversely impact on employment of city residents. Assuming these two forecasts represent extreme views, the truth in all probablity lies somewhere in between.

NOTE: During the first four months of 1981 the unemployment rate in the District has averaged 8.5 percent (See Table V for the monthly and four month averages for 1980 and 1981). This is significantly higher than the 7.2 percent four month average in 1980. Preliminary analysis of the data suggest this significant rise in the unemployment rate is due to changes in the composition of the unemployed, i.e., relatively more structually unemployed District of Columbia residents. Based on this current information and past historical trends (during rising unemployment) the unemployment rate is expected to be significantly higher than a year ago.

TABLE IV

NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970-1980 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981
(THOUSANDS)

Year	Non-Institutional Population 16+	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1970	530	363	346	18	4.8
1971	530	361	347	13	4.6
1972	527	349	330	19	5.4
1973	533	349	327	22	6.3
1974	521	338	316	22	6.5
1975	520	339	313	26	7.6
1976	513	332	302	30	9.1
1977	508	328	296	32	9.7
1978	499	332	303	28	8.5
1979	489	320	296	24	7.5
1980	480	317	294	23	7.2
1981	475	313-302	284-264	28-38	9.0-13.0

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (1970-80). Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis; Program Planning Research and Analysis Staff (1981 Projected).

TABLE V

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JANUARY - APRIL 1980, 1981

PERIOD	1981	1980	NET DIFFERENCE
January	8.1	6.9	1.2
February	8.5	7.5	1.0
March	9.0	7.4	1.6
April	8.4	6.9	1.5
Four Month Average	8.5	7.2	1.3

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services; Division of Labor Maket Information, Research and Analysis.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH 1/

Youth play an important role in the overall employment and unemployment picture in the District of Columbia. Total youth (14-21 year olds) active any time during Fiscal Year 1980 were 47,590. Of that total, 19,659 (41 percent) were placed in jobs. At the end of the fiscal year there were 6,860 youth actively seeking employment. Of that figure 3,482 (51 percent) were females and 3,378 (49 percent) were males; 6,689 (98 percent) were minorities; 5,067 (74 percent) were economically disadvantaged; and 307 (4 percent) were veterans. Characteristically speaking, we know that most of the youth who are unemployed are black, undereducated, unskilled, and many are high school dropouts.

In Fiscal Year 1980 approximately $14.5 million was provided to the District under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) specifically for youth. With these funds the D.C. Department of Employment Services served approximately 13,660 youths (various youth programs cover from ages 14 through 21).

One important component which must be included in these CETA jobs is "real" work in an honest work setting. It is important that youths develop an attachment to the labor force. Pointless tasks lacking any meaningful work does not yield the attitudes which will make a youth an effective and therefore in demand worker. As part of the results of a survey of Washington area employers "52 percent listed lack of basic skills, poor attitude, lack of motivation, and poor work record as common deficiencies among applicants".

Hopefully the employment programs of the D.C. Department of Employment Services will go far towards increasing teenage employment. Unfortunately, increasing teenage employment may not significantly decrease the youth unemployment rate.

1/ This is an analysis of ESARS data for FY 1980, representing the total number of different youth, registered with the D.C. Department of Employment Services.

THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The unemployment rate in the Metropolitan Area during the 1970's like the District of Columbia also resembled that of a mountain climber-rising, reaching a peak, and then descending. Unlike the District though, the rise was not as sharp, the peak not as high and the descent not as fast (See Graph I). Furthermore, the area rate peaked in 1975 compared with 1977 for the District of Columbia. The differences in the magnitudes of change and timing of the peak highlight the overall ability of largely suburban residents to maintain jobs during the course of changes in the business cycle.

Between 1979 and 1980 the unemployment rate declined from 4.5 percent to 4.3 percent (See Table I). The 4.3 percent unemployment rate experienced during 1980 was in line with the prerecessionary unemployment rates of the early 1970's. Contributing to the decline in the unemployment rate over the year was a reduction of 1,000 in the level of unemployment and an increase of 45,000 in employment. These two factors combined resulted in the 0.2 percentage point reduction in the rate between 1979 and 1980.

Given the resiliency and relative stablity the area economy has experienced in the past, the most optimistic forecast predicts an unemployment rate of 4.1 percent in 1981. This is based on the assumption that the local economy is insulated but not immune from a long term decline in economic activity nationally. Taking a pessimistic view and keeping in mind the past performances of the area's economy, one might expect an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent in 1981.

GRAPH I

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
METROPOLITAN AREA
1970-1980

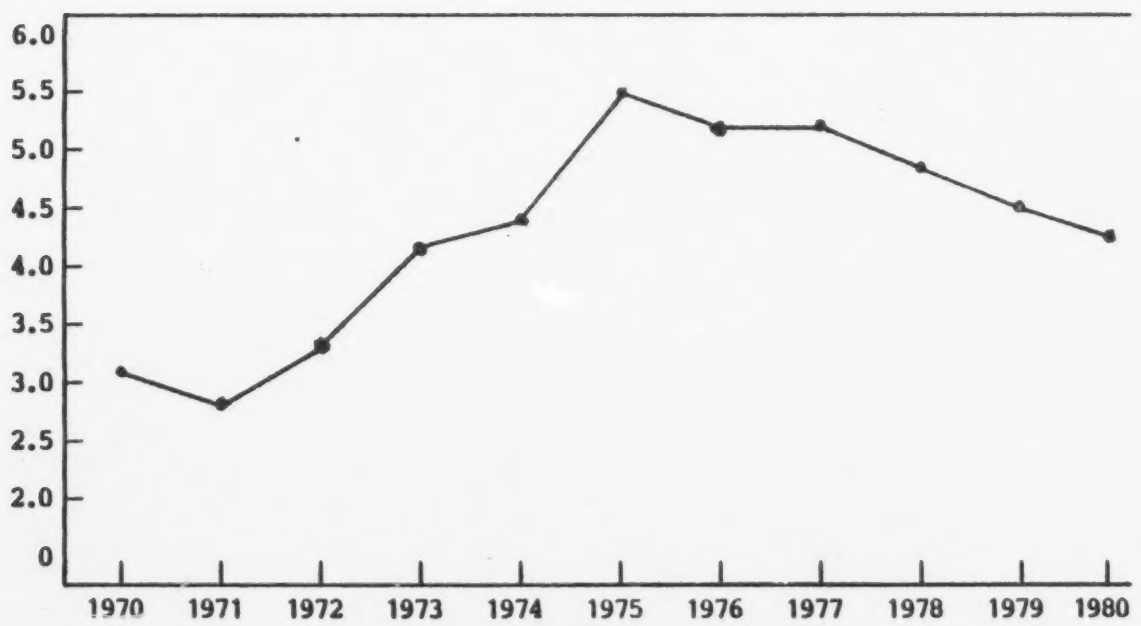

TABLE I

NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
METROPOLITAN AREA
1970-1980 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981
(THOUSANDS)

YEAR	Non-Institutional Population 16+	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1970	1801	1242	1203	39	3.1
1971	1858	1266	1232	34	2.7
1972	1861	1319	1275	44	3.3
1973	2016	1389	1330	58	4.2
1974	2060	1388	1327	61	4.4
1975	2115	1418	1341	78	5.5
1976	2127	1456	1381	75	5.2
1977	NA	1542	1462	80	5.2
1978	NA	1556	1482	74	4.8
1979	NA	1589	1518	71	4.5
1980	NA	1633	1563	70	4.3
1981	NA	1650-1643	1582-1569	68-74	4.1-4.5

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics (1970-80). Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis; Program Planning Research and Analysis Staff (1981 Projected).

SUBURBAN RING

During the first half of the 1970s, the suburban unemployment rate has shown a general upward shift (See Graph I) peaking in 1975 at 4.7 percent and then declining to the 1980 annual average rate of 3.6 percent. Like the city and the SMSA as a whole, the 1980 national recession had little if any impact on the suburban unemployment rate—it declined between 1979 and 1980.

The demographic characteristics of the suburban labor force suggest rather stable employment and unemployment patterns. Available statistics indicate that the suburban labor force is largely white, middle aged (prime working age) and highly educated compared to the District of Columbia and the nation. Empirical evidence has indicated that individuals who are white, middle aged (prime working age) and educated have relatively stable employment and unemployment rates.

Graph I and Table I highlight the relatively stable nature of the suburban unemployment rate during 1980. The unemployment rate varied little from the 3.6 percent annual average. The fluctuation about the annual average rate ranged from 0.0 to 0.4 percentage points in suburban jurisdictions compared to 0.1 to 0.8 percentages in the District during 1980. Table II outlines the relative stable nature of employment and unemployment of suburban residents between 1970 and 1980.

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GRAPH I

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN SUBURBAN RING
1970 - 1980

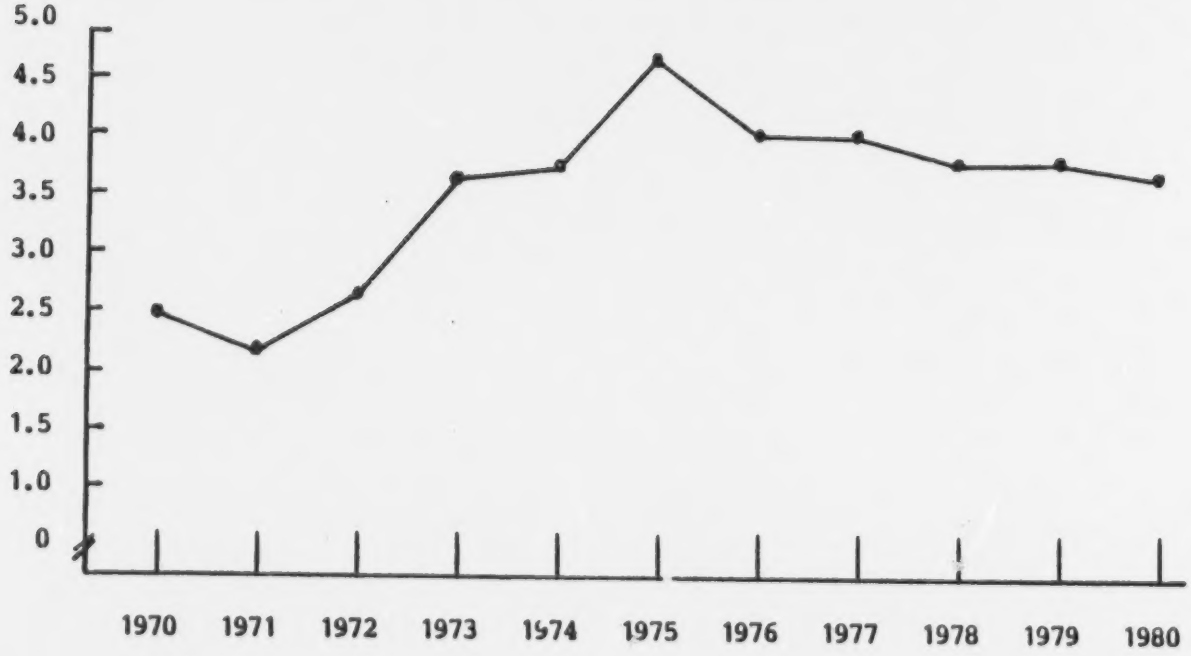

TABLE I

MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN SUBURBAN RING
1980

MONTH	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
January	3.9
February	3.6
March	3.5
April	3.5
May	3.4
June	4.0
July	3.8
August	3.5
September	3.6
October	3.6
November	3.5
December	3.4
Annual Average	3.6

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Virginia Employment Commission and Maryland Department of Human Resources.

TABLE II

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN SUBURBAN RING
1970 - 1980
(Thousands)

YEAR	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1970	879	857	22	2.5
1971	905	885	20	2.2
1972	970	945	25	2.6
1973	1040	1003	37	3.6
1974	1050	1011	39	3.7
1975	1079	1028	51	4.7
1976	1124	1079	45	4.0
1977	1214	1166	48	4.0
1978	1224	1179	45	3.7
1979	1269	1222	47	3.7
1980	1316	1269	47	3.6

Source: Division of Employment and Unemployment Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Virginia Employment Commission, and Maryland Department of Human Resources.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The evidence from unemployment statistics can be of limited value if stablity in unemployment is the result of something other than growth in economic activity. For example, reductions in the size of the labor force can result in lower unemployment rates, other things equal.

The labor force participation rate therefore, provides another supplementary indicator on the labor force characteristics of a population. This statistic measures the fraction of the population that is at work or actively looking for work, as measured by the ratio of the civilian labor force to the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and over.

Table I provides a comparative analysis of the labor force participation rates of the District, the Washington, D.C. SMSA, and the nation between 1970 and 1980. Between 1970 and 1980 the percent of District residents working or actively seeking work has generally declined, compared to a general rise for the Metropolitan area and the nation.

No doubt many factors have contributed to these divergent trends in participation rates between the District and the Metropolitan area and nation. Studies have shown that job availability in addition to demographic characteristics such as age, race, and education are primary factors in determining labor force participation. The availability of jobs growth in addition to the demographic structure of the city has been the primary causes of lower declining participation rates compared to the Metropolitan area and the nation.

TABLE I

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
THE DISTRICT, THE METROPOLITAN AREA AND THE NATION
1970 - 1980

YEAR	THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	THE METROPOLITAN AREA	THE NATION
1970	68.5	65.4	59.0
1971	68.1	65.1	60.0
1972	66.2	66.5	59.4
1973	65.5	68.2	59.8
1974	64.9	67.1	60.3
1975	65.2	67.8	60.4
1976	64.7	68.4	60.7
1977	64.6	69.1	61.4
1978	66.5	70.0	62.4
1979	65.4	70.1	62.9
1980	66.0	NA	63.0

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE NATION

During the 1970's the relative changes in the national unemployment rates were quite large between peaks and troughs (See Graph I). During this period the rate ranged from 4.9 percent in 1970 and 1973 to 8.5 percent in 1975, the height of the 1974-75 recession. Between 1975 and 1979 the unemployment rate declined from a high of 8.5 percent to 5.8 percent.

Since 1979 though, this downward trend in the unemployment rate came to a halt. Over the year (1979 to 1980) the unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent to 7.1 percent. As indicated earlier, this rise in unemployment was due in large part to declines in the automobile-related industries, other durable goods sectors, declines in mining employment, in addition to lower construction employment. According to most analysts, the outlook for the nation is gloomy with the unemployment rate expected to average 7.5 percent or higher in 1981 (See Table I).

NOTE: During the first quarter of 1981, the national unemployment rate averaged 7.3 percent (seasonally adjusted).

GRAPH I

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1970 - 1980

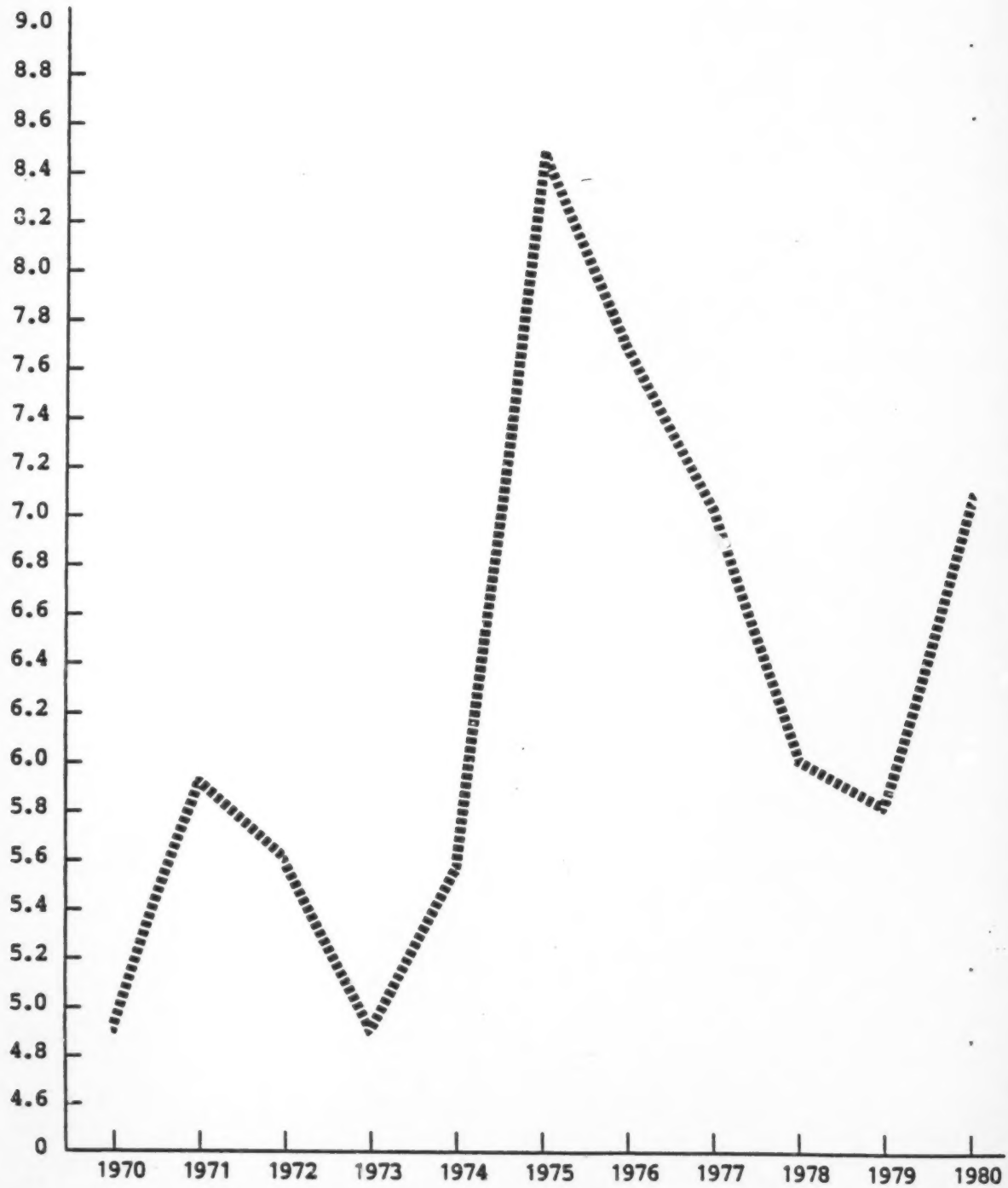

TABLE I

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1970 - 1980

Year	Unemployment Rates
1970	4.9
1971	5.9
1972	5.6
1973	4.9
1974	5.6
1975	8.5
1976	7.7
1977	7.0
1978	6.0
1979	5.8
1980	7.1
1981	7.5

Source: Employment and Training Report of the President, 1979, U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1970-1979), Employment and Earnings, February 1981 (1980).

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the District of Columbia, wage and salary employment growth is expected to average 8.7 percent, or 1.5 percent a year during the 1976-1982 period. Almost 41 percent of employment in the District of Columbia is expected to be in the Government division in 1982. Approximately 33 percent of employment is projected to be in the Service division. Wholesale and Retial Trade, the other major division, is expected to represent approximately 11 percent of District jobs in 1982. (See Table I and Chart I).

The Government division, the City's largest industry division, is expected to have the smallest rate of growth of any major division, advancing a mere 1.6 percent over the period (0.3 percent a year) between 1976 and 1982. By 1982, employment in this division is expected to reach 253,300—an increase of 4,000 jobs over the 1976 level—and will account for 40 percent of City jobs. Nearly 89 percent of total Government employment will be in the Federal Government, which is expected to grow at a rate of 1.1 percent over the period, or 0.2 percent annually. State and Local government is expected to grow at a rate of 5.8 percent over the period, or one percent annually. Employment in this division is expected to be slower than in the past, due to proposed cuts in Federal employment and District government budget constraints.

The Services division, which has shown consistent growth during the seventies, is expected to achieve the highest rate of growth of all industry divisions (21.7 percent)--two and one-half times the average for all industries in the City. Educational Services, the division's largest industrial sector, is expected to grow 1.5 percent per annum, with total employment expected to reach 39,500. Medical & Other Health Services, the second largest industrial sector, is expected to experience 1.6 percent annual growth. Other Repair Services; and Museums, Art Galleries and Zoos are expected to have the highest rates of growth (4.0 percent annually). Employment in the Service division is expected to total 203,600 by 1982, growing at an annual rate of 3.6 percent.

Employment in Wholesale and Retail Trade, generally dependent on growth of population and aggregate personal income, declined during the early 70's along with the population and the labor force. This downward trend abated slightly during the latter half of the decade, as expansion of the rapid rail mass transit facilities (Metro) made it more convenient for area consumers to shop downtown. Employment in this division is expected to increase 4.7 percent over 1976 to reach 66,900 in 1982.

Employment in the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate division was relatively stable during the early 1970's, and employent in this division is expected to rise an average of 3.5 percent annually over the period--a rate much higher than the average for all industries in the City. This rate of growth is reflective of the developing importance of Washington, D.C. as a major national and international financial center.

Employment in the Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities division is expected to rise from 29,100 in 1976 to 33,100 in 1982, or 2.3 percent annually. Communications is expected to advance by some 3,600 jobs between 1976 and 1982, and Transportation is expected to increase by 1,000 jobs between 1976 and 1982.

Employment in the Manufacturing division is expected to increase slightly from 15,200 to 15,500 over the period, signaling a reversal of the downward trend which characterized Printing and Publishing (the division's primary industrial sector) during the early and middle 1970's.

The Construction division, reflecting a nationwide trend, is expected to show a significant decline in employment over the period--from 17,400 to 13,000 (-25.3 percent). This decline is attributed to a tight money policy which has pushed mortgage and interest rates much higher than 1976 levels, thus depressing demand for both residential and commercial construction.

THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The 1982, industry activity in the Area is expected to be highly "service" oriented. It is projected that by 1982 annual average Service employment will reach 524,330—32.4 percent of total employment in the Area--maintaining its rank as the Area's largest industry. The Government division is expected to follow with 452,770 jobs, representing 28 percent of Area employment. A substantial portion (20 percent) of Metropolitan Area employment is anticipated in the Trade division (Wholesale and Retail), where more than 319,000 jobs are projected for 1982. Total employment is expected to increase by 18.9 percent (3.2 percent annually) in the Metropolitan Area, from 1,361,000 to 1,617,700 over the period.

The Service division*, which has been steadily increasing its share of total employment, is expected to provide 112,300 new jobs between 1976 and 1982—a 27.3 percent rise. The relative share to total employment is expected to increase from 30.1 percent in 1976 to 32.4 percent in 1982. Within this division, Other Amusement and Recreation Services; Museums, Art Galleries and Zoos; Legal Services; Nonprofit Organizations; and Other Professional and Related Services will be the fastest growing industry groups. These groups are expected to account for nearly one-third of the growth in Services. With the exception of Nonprofit Organizations, growth within these groups can be attributed to the continued development of the Area as a center of business activity and the national trends of rising leisure time. The largest industrial sector within the Service division--Education—is expected to grow 3.5 percent a year, with employment reaching 134,800 in 1982. This slower than average growth is due in part to the decline in the school age population. Other sectors which will grow more slowly than the average rate for this division are Personal Services, and Hotels and Lodging Places.

Jobs in the Government division are expected to total 452,800 in 1982, for an annual average growth rate of 1.2 percent. This will provide 30,700 new jobs to the economy between 1976 and 1982. Federal Government employment will account for approximately 66 percent of this total growth (20,300 new jobs). State and Local Government is expected to increase 10,500 between 1976 and 1982 for an annual average growth rate of 2.5 percent. Even with a smaller than average growth rate, the Government division is expected to account for approximately 12.0 percent of all additional jobs between 1976 and 1982.

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*For projection purposes, employment estimates for the Service division include State and Local government hospitals and schools, which are reported under State and Local government in the monthly reports.

The moderate increases in per capita income expected in the 1980's and the stability of the area economy are contributing factors to the expected annual average growth rate of 3.8 percent in the Trade division. Total employment in this division is forecast to increase 59,000 over this six-year time period. Wholesale employment is projected to increase 4.7 percent per year, adding 12,200 jobs over the period. Retail employment is expected to grow 3.6 percent a year with employment totaling 263,800 in 1982.

Employment in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate is expected to rise an average of 4.2 percent annually. The higher than average rate is due in part to the area's developing importance as a major national and international financial center. The number of jobs is projected to increase from 82,000 in 1976 to 102,600 in 1982. The 20,600 additional jobs will be approximately 8.0 percent of total new jobs in the forecast period.

Employment in the Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities division is expected to increase by 14,000 over the period 1976-1982, representing an annual average growth rate of 3.5 percent. Employment in the Communications and Utilities sector is projected to increase 9,100—nearly 50 percent of which will be in Telephone Communications (wire and radio). Utilities and Sanitary services will increase by 2,800.

The Construction division is expected to increase by 9,400 jobs, for an annual growth rate of 2.3 percent. This increase accounts for 3.2 percent of total new jobs, and its relative share of employment is projected to decrease from 5.0 percent in 1976 to 4.8 percent in 1982. Reflecting a national trend, the decline in Construction employment is attributed to high mortgage and interest rates which have depressed demand for both commercial and residential construction.

The rate of increase in Manufacturing is expected to be 3.6 percent a year during the forecast period, with an expected rise in employment from 49,300 to 59,900 in the reference years. The Durable Goods sector is projected to contribute 4,300 additional jobs during this six-year period, fueled mainly by Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies. The Nondurable Goods sector is expected to add 6,300 jobs. Printing and Publishing, the largest of area Manufacturing sectors, is expected to grow at an annual rate of 4.9 percent.

The Suburban Ring

The Suburban Ring is that part of the Washington Metropolitan Area outside of (surrounding) the District of Columbia. Since Metropolitan Area estimates necessarily include estimates for D.C., comparisons between D.C. estimates and estimates for the remainder of the Metropolitan Area (the Suburban Ring) afford a better, more precise indication of similarities and differences that exist between the "urban core" and the surrounding suburbs than do comparisons between the District of Columbia estimates and estimates for the Metropolitan Area.

Total employment in the Suburban Ring is expected to increase by 26.3 percent between 1976 and 1982—from 785,300 to 991,900—or 4.4 percent annually over the period—three times the District's annual rate of growth. Corresponding figures for the District and the Metropolitan Area are 1.5 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively.

The largest industrial divisions in the Suburban Ring are Services, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Government, and Construction, in that order. Services, the largest industrial division, is expected to comprise 32 percent of all suburban jobs and has the highest rate of growth (31 percent) over the reference period, or 5.2 percent annually. The Trade division is expected to provide 25 percent of total suburban employment in 1982, while the Government division is expected to provide 20 percent of total suburban jobs. Eighty percent of all Construction employment in the Metropolitan Area is expected to be in the Suburban Ring, where incomes are higher and consumer demand for construction is less elastic than in the urban core.

TABLE I

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SUBURBAN RING, AND WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1982
(In Thousands)

	District of Columbia			Suburban Ring			Metropolitan Area		
	1976	1981	1982	1976	1981	1982	1976	1981	1982
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	575.7	620.8	625.8	785.3	954.1	991.9	1361.0	1574.9	1617.7
Mining	*	*	*	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Construction	17.4	12.9	13.0	51.1	63.4	64.9	68.5	76.3	77.9
Manufacturing	15.2	15.4	15.5	34.1	42.7	44.4	49.3	58.1	59.9
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	29.1	32.8	33.1	37.0	45.0	47.0	66.1	77.8	80.1
Trade	63.9	66.4	66.9	196.5	243.2	252.5	260.4	309.6	319.4
Wholesale	13.0	13.4	13.5	30.4	40.2	42.1	43.4	53.6	55.6
Retail	51.0	52.9	53.3	166.0	203.1	210.5	217.0	256.0	263.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.4	40.1	40.4	48.6	59.1	62.2	82.0	99.2	102.6
Services	167.3	201.9	203.6	244.7	303.6	320.7	412.0	505.5	524.3
Government	249.3	251.3	253.3	172.7	196.4	199.5	422.0	447.7	452.8
Federal	223.6	224.3	226.1	128.8	145.0	146.6	352.4	369.3	372.7
State and Local	25.7	27.0	27.2	43.9	51.4	52.9	69.6	78.4	80.1

*Less than 100

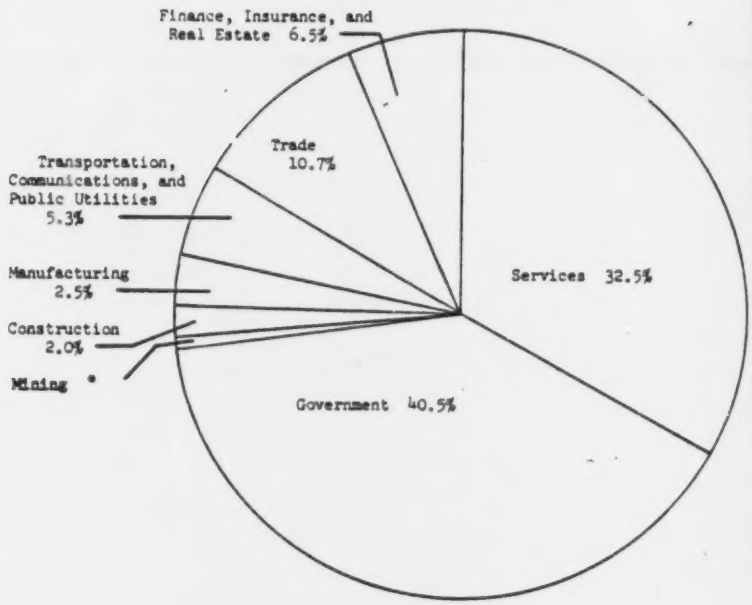
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Anlaysis.

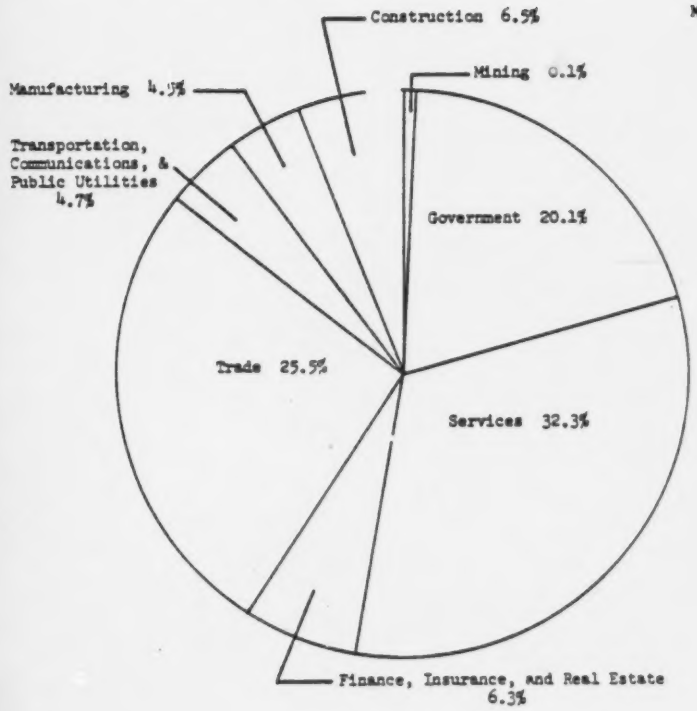
CHART I

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SUBURBAN RING, AND METROPOLITAN AREA
1982 PROJECTIONS
(PERCENT)

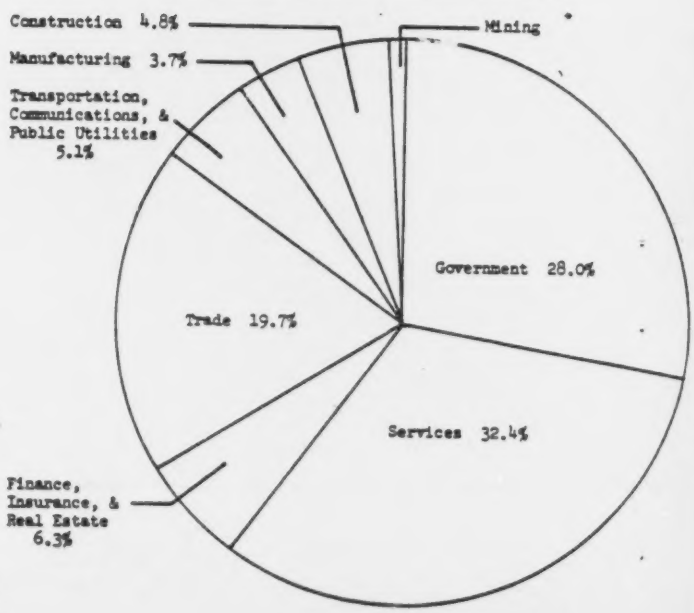
District of Columbia



Suburban Ring



Washington Metropolitan Area



*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

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OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS AND OUTLOOK

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The structural hierarchy of projected occupational employment in the District of Columbia in 1982 is almost an exact mirror of the Metropolitan Area, inasmuch as the top five occupational groups are the same for both the City and the Area. They are (1) Clerical Workers; (2) Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers; (3) Service Workers; (4) Managers and Officials; and (5) Craft and Kindred Workers. Clerical Workers and Professional Workers are more heavily concentrated in the number one and two positions in the District than in the Area as a whole, comprising 58 percent of District jobs and 51 percent of Area jobs. (See Table I and Chart I).

THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The Clerical division is the largest occupational category in the Metropolitan Area and is expected to maintain this position throughout the projection period. By 1982 there are expected to be approximately 430,000 clerical positions. This represents more than 27 percent of total area employment. Within the Clerical division the leading occupation is expected to be secretaries with 78,600 jobs projected for 1982. Secretaries serve as the backbone for word processing, correspondence and other record-keeping necessary for the direct administration of the Federal Government and the government support activities of the service industries. Another major clerical occupation is General Office Clerks, where approximately 76,900 jobs will be available.

The Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers category is expected to constitute the second largest occupational category in the Washington Metropolitan Area in 1982, with employment of nearly 398,000. The Services and Government divisions are the largest employers of Professionals. Teachers, with some 59,600 expected jobs will lead all professional occupations in the 1982 projections. Other dominant occupations are Medical Workers; Engineers; Computer Specialists; Writers, Artists, and Entertainers; Lawyers and Kindred Workers; and Health Technologists and Technicians, for a total of 159,000 jobs.

TABLE I

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SUBURBAN RING, AND WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1976 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1981 AND 1982
(In Thousands)

	District of Columbia			Suburban Ring			Metropolitan Area		
	1976	1981	1982	1976	1981	1982	1976	1981	1982
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	575.7	620.8	625.8	785.3	954.1	991.9	1361.0	1574.9	1617.7
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	150.3	163.8	165.2	187.4	224.0	236.6	337.7	387.8	397.8
Managers and Officials	56.8	61.9	62.4	76.8	93.6	97.5	133.6	155.5	159.9
Sales Workers	16.5	17.6	17.8	54.1	70.3	73.6	70.6	87.9	91.4
Clerical Workers	184.7	199.2	200.8	178.3	219.7	229.3	363.0	418.9	430.1
Craft and Kindred Workers	42.0	42.5	42.8	75.6	93.2	96.5	117.6	135.7	139.3
Operatives	22.5	24.4	24.6	49.2	59.4	61.6	71.7	83.8	86.2
Service Workers	82.7	91.9	92.7	121.6	141.7	146.8	204.3	233.6	239.5
Laborers, excluding Farm	20.2	19.6	19.7	42.3	52.0	53.7	62.5	71.6	73.4

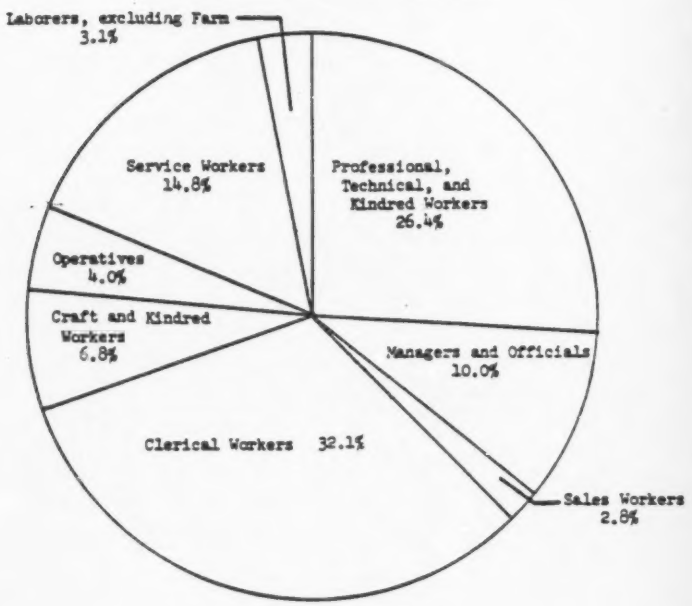
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Informtion, Research, and Analysis.

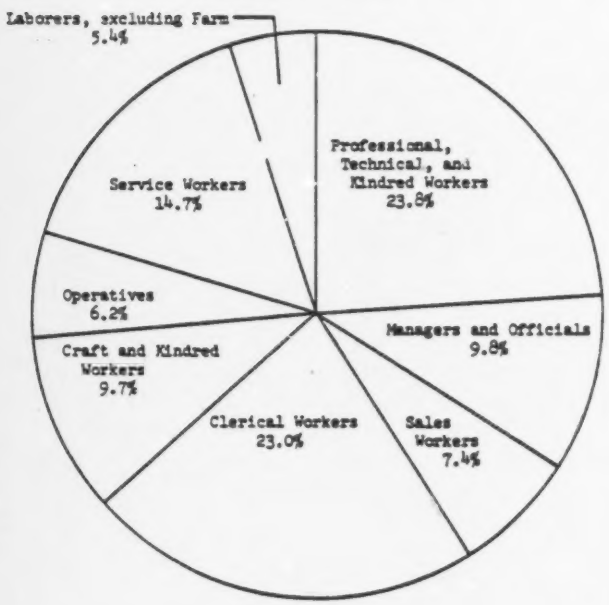
CHART I

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SUBURBAN RING, AND METROPOLITAN AREA
1982 PROJECTIONS
(PERCENTS)

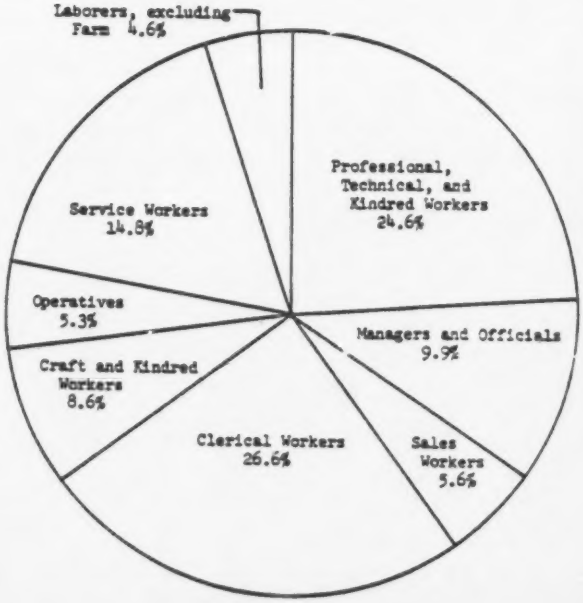
District of Columbia



Suburban Ring



Washington Metropolitan Area



The number of jobs in the Service Workers category is expected to be 239,500 by 1982, constituting 14.8 percent of total employment in the Area. Thirty-five percent of all Service Workers are expected to be employed in Food Service jobs (79,000), followed by Cleaning Services (62,400) and Protective Service Workers (40,500) jobs by 1982.

The fourth largest occupational category, Managers and Officials, is projected to total 160,000 in 1982, constituting 9.9 percent of total employment. By 1982, approximately 32.0 percent (51,200) of all Managers and Officials will be in the Service industry, followed by 24.5 percent (39,200) in the public domain; and 18.5 percent (29,600) in Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Jobs in the Craft and Kindred Workers category usually require extensive training periods. These jobs are expected to total 139,300 in 1982. Construction Craft Workers are expected to comprise 30 percent of the entire category. Mechanics, Repairers, and Installers should number 31,300 in 1982, with the largest occupation in this group being Automotive Mechanics totaling 12,100 jobs.

The leading occupation among Sales Workers in 1982 is expected to be Sales Clerks comprising 56 percent of all Sales Workers. The preponderance of the 52,900 Sales Clerks jobs in 1982 will exist in retail establishments.

By 1982, it is estimated that there will be 86,200 Operative jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area. Given the small amount of Manufacturing activity in the Metropolitan Area, Operative occupations are expected to be concentrated in the Trade division and will comprise 5.3 percent of total employment. Two such occupations are Fuel Pump attendants with projected employment of 9,200 and Production Packagers with projected employment of 3,100. The number of Transportation Equipment operatives is expected to total 40,800 in 1982, when jobs in this category will be led by Truck Drivers (17,800), Industrial Truck Operators (2,400) and Bus Drivers (6,200).

The Laborers, Except Farm category is expected to total 73,400 in 1982, constituting 4.6 percent of total nonagricultural employment. Employment will be led by Helper-Trade (13,700) and Stock Clerks (11,500) with approximately 45 percent of all Laborers expected to be in the "All Other Unskilled Workers" group.

The Suburban Ring

The rate of growth of employment in the Suburban Ring is expected to be three times greater than in the District of Columbia—26 percent compared to 8.7 percent for the District of Columbia.

The largest occupational group in the Suburban Ring are Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers (236,600) and Clerical Workers (229,300)—in that order. The reverse is true for both the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area. Together, these two occupational groups are expected to comprise 47 percent suburban employment. As is the case in the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area, Service Workers is the third largest occupational group in the Suburban Ring as well, with an anticipated employment of 146,800 in 1982, or 14.7 percent of suburban employment.

Employment among Craft and Kindred Workers and Laborers, Except Farm is expected to grow slightly above the all-industry average in the Suburban Ring (28 percent and 27 percent, respectively), while in the urban core employment in these occupational groups will be far below the average (1.9 and -2.5 percent, respectively). These projections are consistent with current employment trends in the Construction industry (where most of these workers are employed). This shows a slightly better than average growth rate (27 percent) in the Suburban Ring, and a negative growth rate (-25.3 percent) in the District of Columbia.

ANALYSIS OF JOB BANK OPENINGS*

Data originating from the job bank was first introduced in the Annual Planning Information Report in 1979. In that issue data from the 1973 publications "An Analysis of Job Openings in the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank" were compared with data from the 1978 issues. The comparison provided some interesting insights into the job market in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

In 1973 the District lead the contiguous area in the number of job openings. The situation remained the same in 1978. Over this five year period, the occupational composition of the entire area showed a shift toward Professional, Technical, and Managerial jobs. Between 1973 and 1978 there was a relative drop in the demand for clerical and service workers. Structural work occupations had a relative decline and occupations in the Miscellaneous category had a relative increase.

The educational requirements for workers also had a decided shift. The demand for people with less than a high school education dropped and the demand for high school graduates, those with some college (grades 13-15), and college graduates increased.

Wage distributions had the most dramatic change over this period. In 1973, 19.3 percent of the jobs paid "up to $2.00". In 1978 the figure was 0.6 percent. In 1973 29.2 percent of the jobs paid between $2.01-$2.50. In 1978 the figure was 1.3 percent. While 20.5 percent of the jobs paid $2.51-$3.00 in 1973, the figure advanced to 40.0 percent in 1978.

In 1979 the trend, began between 1973 and 1978, continued with little change. The District lead in the percentage of job openings. The occupational composition of the area in 1979 had a few slight changes from 1978. Service jobs had a relative increase. Structural work dropped from 11.7 percent to 10.4 percent of total opening between 1978 and 1979. Miscellaneous category jobs increased from 12.0 percent of total openings in 1978 to 13.1 percent in 1979.

Educational requirements continued, with little change, on the path begun between 1973 and 1978. The demand for workers without a high school education continued to decrease. The demand for high school graduates increased over 1978, and the demand for workers with more than a high school education continued at much the same pace.

The wage levels continued to shift upward. The percentage at the lower level declined while jobs paying between $3.01-$6.00 increased.

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*Employers place job orders with the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank. All of the factors (education, salary, and experience requirements) reflect the hiring requirements set by the employers.

The 1980 figures show some shifting and sliding. Upward trends in some instances have continued, in others they have been arrested. The total number of job openings has been dropping since 1978 (See Table below).

1973	1978	1979	1980
22,887	23,878	18,413	14,445

In geographical terms the percent of area opening have shifted away from the District and towards the Maryland and Virginia suburbs. (The table below outlines these shifts).

Percent of total openings by Jurisdiction

	1973	1978	1979	1980
District of Columbia	38.5	41.4	47.6	42.3
Maryland	25.8	25.2	24.4	26.8
Virginia	35.7	33.4	27.9	30.8

As indicated by Table VII, the occupational distribution has changed somewhat from the 1973-1978 period. The percentage of Professional jobs decreased, Clerical demand remained steady, Service increased, Structural continued on a decline, and Miscellaneous continued its one percentage point yearly increase.

TABLE VII
Occupational Distribution of Job Openings
Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank
Selected Years
(percents)

	1973	1978	1979	1980
Professional	8.9	16.7	14.5	10.8
Clerical	31.7	24.5	24.4	24.6
Sales*		5.4	6.4	5.8
Service	28.1	23.1	26.5	30.0
Agricultural	1.1	2.4	1.6	1.6
Processing	.7	.2	.3	.1
Machine	3.0	2.7	1.7	2.0
Benchwork	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.6
Structural	13.3	11.7	10.4	9.0
Miscellaneous	11.1	12.0	13.1	14.0
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Clerical and Sales were combined in 1973.

Table VIII provides a comparison of the relative demand for jobs by geographical area. By comparing the percentages within a geographical area and between geographical areas, internal and external shifts can be recognized.

TABLE VIII

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF JOB OPENINGS BY MAJOR JURISDICTIONS
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
SELECTED YEAR
(Percents)

	DC				MD				VA			
	1973	1978	1979	1980	1973	1978	1979	1980	1973	1978	1979	1980
Professional	9.5	20.5	16.7	12.1	8.9	17.0	16.9	13.8	8.2	12.0	8.5	6.7
Clerical	34.0	26.0	27.1	27.2	29.6	23.0	18.0	24.2	30.7	23.8	25.4	21.7
Sales*	--	4.1	7.4	3.4	--	6.6	7.4	6.9	--	5.7	3.8	8.3
Service	32.2	25.1	26.7	30.0	27.0	18.3	26.0	26.6	24.4	24.1	26.5	33.0
Agricultural	.5	.1	.1	.1	1.4	.3	.4	2.2	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.4
Processing	.3	.1	.1	.1	1.4	.3	.4	.2	.6	.3	.5	.1
Machine Trades	2.6	1.3	.8	1.4	3.5	4.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.5
Benchwork	1.0	.6	.5	.5	4.4	2.2	1.6	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.1
Structural Work	11.7	7.2	7.0	5.8	9.5	16.6	15.5	12.0	12.5	14.3	17.2	10.9
Miscellaneous	8.2	12.4	12.7	18.8	13.6	8.3	9.2	8.4	12.5	14.3	17.2	12.3
Total, All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Clerical and Sales were combined in 1973.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Office of Employment Services.

Wages continue to show the most dramatic change (See Table IX) of any of the factors in the analyses. In 1973, 69.0 percent of the openings paid $3.00 or less. In 1979, the figure was 32.8 and in 1980, 2.7 percent. The major factors contributing to these changes were inflation and the minimum wage laws. The bulk of the orders coming into the job bank during 1980 paid between $3.01 and $6.00.

TABLE IX

WAGE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB OPENINGS
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
SELECTED YEARS
(Percents)

	1973	1978	1979	1980
Up to $2.00	19.3	.6	—	—
$2.01-$2.50	29.2	1.3	—	—
$2.51-$3.00	20.5	40.0	32.8	2.7
$3.01-$4.00	18.9	21.0	28.3	55.5
$4.01-$6.00	6.9	21.5	27.1	28.1
$6.01 Plus*	1.8	10.5	—	—
$6.01-$8.00	—	—	4.4	5.2
$8.01-$10.00	—	—	4.1	3.8
$10.01-$12.00	—	—	.7	.7
$12.01 Plus	—	—	.6	.7
Other**	3.4	5.1	2.0	3.3

* $6.01 Plus was the top of the chart in 1973. In 1978, $8.01 was the top.

** "Other" indicates jobs paid by commission, piecework, or some manner other than straight wages.

Educational requirements seem to have settled into the pattern established between 1973 and 1978 (See Table below).

	Years			
Educational Requirements	1973	1978	1979	1980
Grades 1-11	67.8	56.0	53.4	54.5
High School	26.8	32.7	36.9	36.8
Grades 13-15	1.8	5.8	4.6	4.1
College Graduate	3.1	4.8	4.2	3.9
Post Graduate	.5	.7	.9	.7

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE JOB OPENINGS

Total Openings in the for District of Columbia

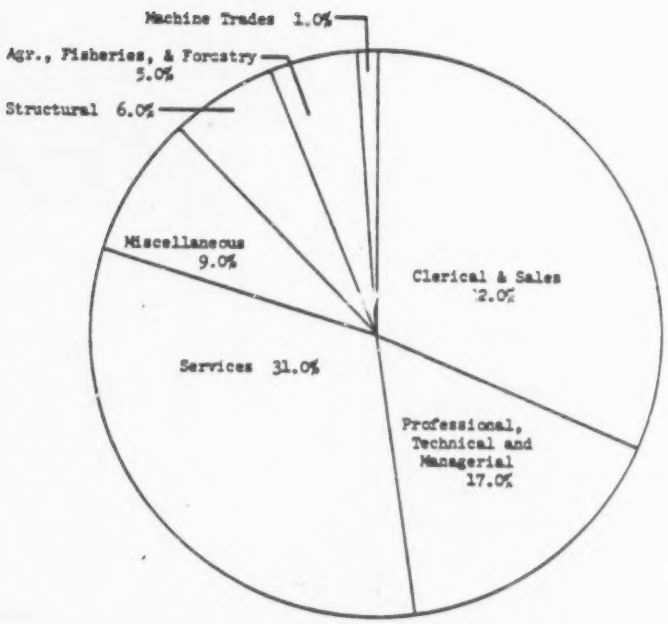
A total of 52,478 job openings were received by the Employment Service in Fiscal Year 1980 compared to 59,445 during FY 1979—a drop of nearly 11.7 percent. Of the openings received in the Fiscal Year 1980, 34,343 (65.4 percent) were filled. Although less jobs were received this year, a slightly higher proportion were filled compared to last year.

There was some considerable change in the occupational patterns in the numbers of job openings received, filled and unfilled between fiscal year 1979 and 1980. Professional, Technical, and Managerial jobs received dropped more than half from 1979. Proportionately, the slide was from 31.8 to 16.5 percent. The shift appears to be from professional to service. The latter category increased by more than 3,000, and was 31.0 percent in Fiscal 1980 compared to 22.0 percent last year. The Clerical and Sales category retained its position at 31.5 percent. (See Chart I).

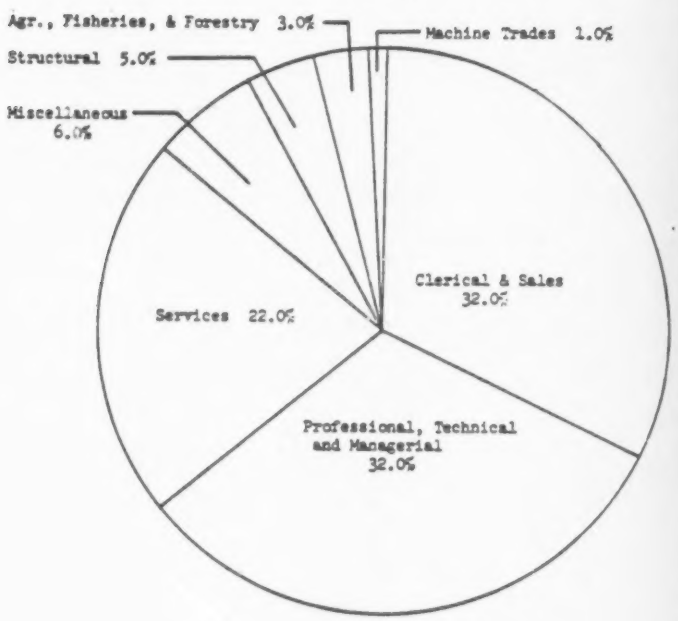
The categories showing increases in openings filled were Other Services (+3,918), Motor Freight Transportation (+933), and Agricultural, Fisheries and Forestry (+624). On the other hand, Professional, Technical, and Managerial jobs placements dropped more than 8,000, and Clerical nearly 600. In Fiscal Year 1979, increases in the number of openings filled were in the Clerical (+6,198), Other Services (+3,850), Agricultural, Fisheries, and Forestry (+1,016) and Motor Freight Transportation (+403). Decreases occurred in Structural; Professional, Technical, and Managerial; and Sales jobs.

CHART I

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF OPENINGS RECEIVED
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEARS 1979 AND 1980



Fiscal Year 1979



Fiscal Year 1980

Details may not add due to rounding.

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TABLE I

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (FILLED AND UNFILLED) BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1980

	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Openings Unfilled	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Openings Unfilled
TOTAL	52,478	34,343	18,135	100.0	65.4	34.6
Professional, Technical, Managerial	8,671	5,076	3,595	100.0	58.5	41.5
Clerical	15,143	9,201	5,942	100.0	60.8	39.2
Sales	1,403	744	659	100.0	53.0	47.0
Domestic	885	559	326	100.0	63.2	36.8
Other Services	15,414	10,722	4,692	100.0	69.6	30.4
Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry	2,506	2,013	493	100.0	80.3	19.7
Processing	26	16	10	100.0	61.5	38.5
Machine Trades	302	138	164	100.0	45.7	54.3
Bench Work	206	119	87	100.0	57.8	42.2
Structural	3,107	1,972	1,135	100.0	63.5	36.5
Motor Freight Transportation	3,261	2,671	590	100.0	81.9	18.1
Package Material Handling	1.141	818	323	100.0	71.7	28.3
Other	413	294	119	100.0	71.2	28.8

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table A07 "Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupation and Specified Types," D.C. Department of Employment Services, September 1980.

TABLE II

JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (FILLED AND UNFILLED) BY OCCUPATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1979

	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Openings Unfilled	Openings Received	Openings Filled	Openings Unfilled
TOTAL	59,445	37,338	22,107	100.0	62.8	37.2
Professional, Technical Managerial	18,892	13,851	5,041	100.0	73.3	26.7
Clerical	17,123	9,793	7,330	100.0	57.2	42.8
Sales	1,826	446	1,380	100.0	24.4	75.6
Domestic	923	606	317	100.0	65.7	34.3
Other Services	11,933	6,804	5,129	100.0	57.0	43.0
Agricultural, Fishery, Forestry	1,639	1,389	250	100.0	84.7	15.3
Processing	34	19	15	100.0	55.9	44.1
Machine Trades	607	148	459	100.0	24.4	75.6
Bench Work	207	84	123	100.0	40.6	59.4
Structural	2,750	1,718	1,032	100.0	62.5	37.5
Motor Freight Transportation	2,344	1,738	606	100.0	74.1	25.9
Package Material Handling	796	551	245	100.0	69.2	30.8
Other	371	191	180	100.0	51.5	48.5

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table A07 "Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupation and Specified Types," D.C. Department of Employment Services, September 1979.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—SUPPLY/DEMAND 1/

Supply and demand for job placement in its pure sense cannot be detailed from available statistics generated by the operation of the Employment Service. This is true because not every applicant to the service is seeking job placement per se. The following analysis reflects the fact that the applicants who seek only job placement are not separated from the total applicant population. Given this limitation, one can see the relationship of the applicant population to the jobs—both from the perspective of the totals (all applicants--all jobs) and of active applicants at year's end and unfilled jobs for the year. The latter has been used to formulate a ratio for analytical purposes.

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Active Applicants}}{\text{Unfilled Job Openings}}$$

At the end of Fiscal Year 1980, there was a total of 37,688 active applicants and 18,135 unfilled job openings. The ratio of active applicants to unfilled jobs was 2.08, or two active applicants for each unfilled job.

Agricultural, Fisheries, and Forestry and related occupations was the only category with more unfilled openings than active applicants. There were approximately one and one-half more applicants actively seeking employment in the professional, technical, and managerial and clerical and sales occupations than there were jobs. There was a ratio of approximately two and one-half active applicants to every one job in structural occupations. In machine trades and bench work occupations there were approximately three and one-half applicants for every job. The largest supply was in processing and services—more than seven applicants for each unfilled job opening. A summary of broad occupations is shown in the following table.

1/ The analysis in this section is based on data from the Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), D.C. Department of Employment Services.

TABLE III

SUMMARY OF JOB OPENINGS AND ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1980

	JOB OPENINGS		ACTIVE APPLICANTS		
	Received Jobs	Unfilled	At any time this year	At end of year	Active Applicant Unfilled Job Ratio
Total, All Occupations	52,478	18,135	110,334	37,688	2.08
Professional, Technical & Managerial	8,671	3,595	16,254	5,947	1.65
Clerical and Sales	16,546	6,786	29,397	9,529	1.40
Services	16,299	1,170	28,666	9,083	7.76
Farming, Forestry, and Fishery	2,506	493	797	214	0.43
Processing	26	10	203	78	7.80
Machine Trades	302	164	1,463	585	3.57
Bench Work	206	87	792	314	3.61
Structural	3,107	1,135	8,483	2,976	2.60
Miscellaneous	4,815	1,032	6,368	2,194	2.13

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table A07 "Job Openings Received and Filled by Occupation and Specified Types" and Table 96 "Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation," September 1980.

Hard-To-Fill Openings

Hard-to-fill job openings may be categorized according to one of the following criteria: (1) The openings are technical in nature and require advanced education and/or experience, and qualified applicants are not available; (2) qualifications imposed by the employer are too high in relation to the wage offered; (3) positions are menial in nature with low pay; (4) hours and/or working conditions are not suitable; (5) the job requires the applicant to relocate in order to obtain employment; and (6) salary is based on other than strictly wages, such as commission, piece work, etc.

Professional, technical, and managerial occupations require specific education attainment or experience. Some of these job openings in the private sector are filled by recent college graduates. Experience seems to be the main criteria of hiring in this category. Certain essential professional, technical, and managerial jobs go unfilled because of a shortage of experienced applicants.

High turnover in the clerical occupations results in a demand which exceeds the supply of qualified applicants, at least for clerk-typists. Working conditions are generally good, but starting wages are minimal, especially in the smaller firms. The majority of openings require experience and a high school education.

Sales occupations generally have a low starting wage, and consequently there are unfilled job openings. A high school education and limited experience are sufficient for most retail trade sales positions. Sales positions in wholesale trade generally require more education and experience. Wages are better, but may be predicated on sales volume or some other factor. Entry level job openings may present opportunities for the less educated job seeker, but higher paying positions require prior experience.

In the service occupations, there are always openings for cooks, nurse aides, waitresses, waiters, etc. Education and experience requirements are minimal. Many positions involve part-time and/or shift work. Turnover is a problem because of limited advancement possibilities.

The agricultural, fishery, forestry, and related occupations contribute slightly to the hard-to-fill openings category. These involve moderate pay and physical labor. Education and experience requirements are minimal. The job openings are seasonal in nature.

A limited number of processing occupational openings are handled by the Job Service offices. Employers have an adequate number of walk-in applicants to fill their needs. Internal personnel are probably used to fill supervisory processing positions in the manufacturing industry and other industries which hire processing occupations.

Auto and truck mechanics experience the most demand in the machine trades occupations. Prior experience is a prerequisite for a position such as a mechanic. Those openings remaining unfilled for long periods of time are usually a result of low wages instead of experience requirements. Some machine trade occupation openings are filled by vocational school graduates.

Structural work has always been seasonal and turnover among workers is quite high. Although wages are comparatively good, many of the openings are left unfilled. Structural workers must be able to travel to where the job openings exist and the vast majority of these openings are in the suburbs.

Motor freight transportation workers are in demand as a result of increasing truck transportation. Job openings for truck drivers are often filled by walk-in applicants. The demand for packaging and material handlers exceeds the supply of those workers. The educational requirements are not restrictive; job seekers with little education or experience are able to fill these openings. After gaining experience on the job, employees are often considered for advancement to a supervisory position or truck driver.

The table which follows lists some occupations which are typical of the hard-to-fill. The reasons are diverse, as indicated by the foregone discussion. Jobs go unfilled as a result of the combined decisions of the applicant and the employer.

TABLE IV

UNFILLED OPENINGS AND APPLICANT DEMAND LISTING
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1980

DOT	Job Title	Average a/ Pay	Active Applicants: Any Time	Active Applicants: End of Year	Openings Received	Openings Unfilled During Year: Total	Openings Unfilled During Year: 30 Days or More	Openings Unfilled During Year: Percent 30 Days or More
0-1								
045.107-010	Counselor	$12,480	269	97	30	6	5	83
090.227-010	Faculty Member, College or University	16,650	193	88	51	7	5	72
091.227-010	Teacher, Elementary School	12,480	345	201	16	5	4	80
165.067-010	Public-Relations Representative	12,480	276	106	29	8	8	100
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	12,480	769	286	78	5	5	100
169.167-034	Manager, Office	12,480	423	165	22	2	2	100
187.167-106	Manager, Food Service	12,480	312	112	13	1	1	100
2								
201.362-030	Secretary	10,608	1476	632	1007	241	207	86
203.362.010	Clerk-Typist	9,360	4463	1,170	5849	1,329	1,320	99
206.362-010	File Clerk I	7,280	343	134	144	14	11	79
209.562.010	Clerk, General	6,864	7007	1,399	3684	702	694	99
211.462-010	Cashier II	7,280	1169	474	173	19	16	84
213.362-010	Computer Operator	9,360	643	148	211	28	27	96
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	8,110	532	169	162	18	16	89
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	6,240	878	350	142	18	18	100
235.662-022	Telephone Operator	6,240	272	115	35	4	2	50
237.367-038	Receptionist	7,280	524	204	195	11	8	73
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	7,280	562	120	526	133	132	99
290.477-016	Sales Clerk	6,240	316	120	105	8	7	88

TABLE IV (Continued)

UNFILLED OPENINGS AND APPLICANT DEMAND LISTING
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1980

DOT	Job Title	Average a/ Pay	Active Applicants: Any Time	Active Applicants: End of Year	Openings Received	Openings Unfilled During Year: Total	Openings Unfilled During Year: 30 Days or More	Openings Unfilled During Year: Percent 30 Days or More
3								
301.474-010	House Worker, General	$ 6,240	357	149	248	44	19	43
301.677-010	Child Monitor	7,280	215	104	96	5	3	60
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	7,280	605	264	393	85	70	82
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	9,360	328	134	165	51	27	53
311.677-010	Cafeteria, Attendant	7,280	188	103	21	3	3	100
311.677-014	Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	6,240	430	227	237	111	110	99
312.474-010	Bartender	6,240	153	60	55	7	5	71
313.361-014	Cook, Restaurant	8,320	652	289	173	12	4	33
313.361-022	Cook, Short Order	6,240	418	157	187	32	28	88
318.687-010	Kitchen, Helper	8,320	918	330	671	83	81	98
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	6,240	773	296	203	12	10	96
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	6,240	2071	587	649	173	166	96
359.677-018	Nursery School Attendant	6,240	3190	402	1257	254	253	99
372.667-034	Guard, Security	6,240	1460	621	625	115	104	90
382.664-010	Janitor	8,320	279	97	154	18	18	100
4								
408.161-010	Landscape Gardener	10,400	91	23	116	7	7	100

TABLE IV (Continued)

UNFILLED OPENINGS AND APPLICANT DEMAND LISTING
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1980

DOT	Job Title	Average a/ Pay	Active Applicants: Any Time	Active Applicants: End of Year	Openings Received	Openings Unfilled During Year: Total	Openings Unfilled During Year: 30 Days or More	Openings Unfilled During Year: Percent 30 Days or More
5								
526.686.010	Baker Helper	7,280	31	12	1	1	1	100
6								
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	12,480	276	116	97	17	13	76
637.664-010	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer Helper	$14,560	11	1	4	4	4	100
660.280-010	Cabinetmaker	12,480	11	5	4	6	6	100
7								
785.261-010	Alteration Tailor	7,280	80	37	17	2	1	50
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	6,240	65	30	10	2	2	100
8								
840.381-010	Painter	9,360	444	161	99	11	10	91
860.381-022	Carpenter	12,480	287	159	84	10	6	60
861.381-018	Bricklayer	18,500	217	>>	8	4	4	100
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	12,480	1156	464	418	46	44	96
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	9,360	1255	429	205	25	21	84
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	7,280	569	220	1114	303	297	98

TABLE IV (Continued)

UNFILLED OPENINGS AND APPLICANT DEMAND LISTING
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1980

DOT	Job Title	Average a/ Pay	Active Applicants: Any Time	Active Applicants: End of Year	Openings Received	Openings Unfilled During Year: Total	Openings Unfilled During Year: 30 Days or More	Openings Unfilled During Year: Percent 30 Days or More
9								
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	10,400	696	275	53	3	3	100
906.683-022	Truck Driver, Light	6,240	602	237	74	11	8	73
915.467-010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	6,240	162	51	98	13	12	92
915.473-010	Parking-Lot Attendant	6,240	167	63	126	20	18	90
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores	6,240	861	248	472	88	85	97
929.687-030	Material Handler	6,240	644	140	563	127	120	94
950.382-026	Stationary Engineer	9,360	91	38	35	14	13	

a/ An Analysis of Job Openings in the Washington Metropolitan Area Job Bank, February 1981, Department of Employment Services, Office of Job Services

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96 "Applicants and Nonagricultural Job Openings by Occupation", September 1980, Department of Employment Services, Office of Job Services

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS

An often times neglected, but nonetheless significant barrier to employment, is the health of a local economy. Poor economic conditions in an area intensify the effects of the most publicized barriers to employment such as: (1) lack of education and skills, (2) discrimination and (3) job location. The more sluggish an economy the more severe are these barriers, with an opposite effect for a growing economy. For those who are poor these barriers are more severe than for the general population.

There is evidence to suggest that individuals with limited education are likely losers in the job market. Between 1973 and 1980 the proportion of job orders reported to the D.C. Job Bank requiring experience and high school education increased while those jobs in which employers are willing to train an individual declined.

Still, other individuals who have been able to make the needed investment in human capital, (which is a prerequisite for employment in basically white collar occupations) will be underrepresented in higher paid occupations due to the historical patterns of racial and other forms of discrimination.

Between 1970 and 1980 nonagricultural wage and salary employment in D.C. showed very little growth, less than one percent, while employment in the entire metropolitan area grew at a rate of 3.3 percent per year. This, coupled with the limited reverse commuting (city to suburbs), is an example of the job location barrier.

Viewed from another perspective, in 1970, 48.0 percent of total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the metro area was located within the District of Columbia. By 1973 this figure had fallen to 44.0 percent and by 1980 had further declined to 41.0 percent. This reflects the shift in employment growth to the Maryland and Virginia suburban ring. This movement has caused the residents of the District additional hardships because many of the new jobs for which they are qualified are now located in the suburbs. Because of limited transportation to the suburban jurisdictions, (and only 17.2 percent of District residents worked outside their place of residence compared to 43.5 percent for the entire SMSA in 1970) D.C. residents are unable to get to the jobs for which many of them qualify—service related and certain clerical jobs requiring minimum skills and education. The transportation problem to the suburbs may be alleviated somewhat upon completion of the Metro rail system.

DISCOURAGED WORKERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA*

This section attempts to quanitfy one segment of the District population that faces barriers to employment. The number of discouraged workers varies with how this group of nonparticipants in the labor force is defined. The National Urban League defines discouraged workers as those individuals not in the labor force who want a job. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines the same group as those not in the labor force because they think they cannot find a job.

As the statistics on these groups are collected on a national basis, those who "want a job" include those who "think they cannot find a job", along with several other categories. It would therefore stand to reason that the unemployment rates would differ substantially with these different definitions.

The Urban League frequently uses these national data on persons not in the labor force, adds them to the "official" number of unemployed persons, and makes a "re-estimate" of what it defines as unemployment and determines its "unofficial" unemployment rate. This could be done for the District of Columbia, except for the fact that the same amount of detail on nonparticipants for the nation is not available for areas as small as states. However, through the uses of two national surrogates, with a reference period of 1979 annual averages, an estimate of discouraged workers for the District of Columbia has been made, and an "adjusted" unemployment rate calculated. The surrogates used are "All Central Cities", and "Nonwhites in Central Cities". A rate has been estimated using the two definitions (National Urban League and the Bureau of Labor Statistics). The "All Central Cities" surrogate probably best parallels the District of Columbia.

In summary, Table I indicates that anywhere from 2,400 to 17,500 individuals were not in the labor force depending on the Urban League or Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of discouragement. Like the (official) unemployed, these 2,400 to 17,500 individuals represent unutilized resources. (Depending on the slackness or tightness in the local labor market the number of discouraged workers will increase or decrease).

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*This data is based on 1979 Annual Average Current Population Survey (CPS) data for the District of Columbia.

TABLE I

1979 ANNUAL AVE AGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Definition	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Estimate of Discouraged Workers
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (Official)	320,000	296,000	24,000	7.5	-----
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE					
All Central Cities Surrogate	337,500	296,000	41,500	12.3	17,500
Nonwhites in Central Cities	350,500	296,000	54,500	15.6	30,500
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
All Central Cities Surrogate	322,400	296,000	26,400	8.2	2,400
Nonwhites in Central Cities	324,200	296,000	28,200	8.7	4,200

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research, and Analysis and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey Unpublished Supplemental Reports.

ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

It is estimated that 95,000 persons will be potentially eligible for employment-related services in Fiscal Year 1982. This number attempts to give a discreet estimate of persons, as opposed to previous periods when the overlap of the employed, the poverty population and recipient of welfare were not factored out. All these groups are represented in the 95,000 estimate. The poverty and welfare groups may well be described as being disadvantaged. The following table details the estimate by demographic groups as prescribed by "The Guidelines for the Development of Labor Market Information Needed for CETA Planning Purposes", issued by the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

The distributions by sex, age, and race/ethnic categories are in most cases done on a surrogate basis. The best case in point is the poverty population. In none of the statistical systems for collecting data on the subject is there a distribution by sex of the individuals--rather by sex of the family head. Likewise, there is no age distributions of public assistance recipients on a local basis.

ESTIMATE OF PERSONS POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR CETA PROGRAM
FISCAL YEAR 1982
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

		General Population	Prime Sponsor's estimate of the number of local persons potentially eligible for CETA Programs	Estimated number of persons unemployed for 16 weeks or more	Estimated number of persons whose family income is less than OMB poverty guidelines 70% of the lower living income level	Estimated number of persons receiving AFDC or State or local public assistance
Total, for PS area:		507,000	95,000	17,000	93,000	61,000
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS						
SEX	Males	229,000	38,200	4,800	37,300	6,200
	Females	278,000	56,800	7,200	55,700	54,800
AGE	14 - 21	81,000	42,700	4,300	41,800	18,300
	22 - 44	242,000	26,800	6,800	26,200	28,200
	45 - 54	62,000	6,800	600	6,700	7,200
	55 & over	163,000	18,700	300	18,300	7,200
Race/ Ethnic Group	White (non-Hispanic	163,000	12,200	300	12,000	1,000
	Black (non-Hispanic	340,000				
	Hispanic	12,000	82,800	11,700	81,000	60,000
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	14,000				
	Asian or Pacific Islander					

Compiled by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

A large proportion of the persons needing employment-related services are those who are categorized as economically disadvantaged. An economically disadvantaged person is a member of a family: (1) which receives cash welfare benefits: or (2) whose annual income in relation to family size does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) of the Department of Employment Services for Fiscal Year 1980 shows 48.0 percent of all applicants registered with the Employment Service are economically disadvantaged. The overwhelming majority (98.0 percent) of the economically disadvantaged are nonwhite, and 68.0 percent are under 30 years of age. Some 95.0 percent of all individuals classified as economically disadvantaged are not working. School dropouts represent 61.0 percent of the economically disadvantaged applicants (compared to 51.0 percent of all applicants). Females are a larger proportion of the disadvantaged (59.0 percent) than they are of all applicants (53.0 percent) and 54.0 percent of all registered females are economically disadvantaged.

The handicapped-physically disabled, mentally retarded, or mentally restored constitute 3.0 percent of the applicants registered as economically disadvantaged. Overall, planners and administrators will find themselves continually instituting programs and developing jobs aimed at helping mostly young, black, poorly educated and unemployed persons toward maximizing employment opportunities and enhancing self-sufficiency.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND RELATED SERVICES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1980
(Figures in Percent)

	Vertical			Horizontal		
	All Applicants	Econ. Disadv.	Minority	All Applicants	Econ. Disadv.	Minority
All Ages				100.0	48.0	90.0
Under 20	30.0	29.0	33.0	100.0	46.0	99.0
20-21	9.0	11.0	9.0	100.0	58.0	96.0
22-24	11.0	12.0	12.0	100.0	51.0	91.0
25-29	17.0	16.0	16.0	100.0	45.0	86.0
30-39	20.0	20.0	19.0	100.0	48.0	84.0
40-44	5.0	5.0	4.0	100.0	50.0	85.0
45-54	6.0	5.0	5.0	100.0	45.0	81.0
55-64	3.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	32.0	71.0
65+	1.0	——	——	100.0	30.0	61.0
Sex						
Male	48.0	41.0	47.0	100.0	46.0	89.0
Female	52.0	59.0	53.0	100.0	54.0	91.0
Highest School Grade						
0-7	7.0	8.0	7.0	100.0	57.0	98.0
8-11	45.0	53.0	49.0	100.0	57.0	98.0
12	28.0	28.0	28.0	100.0	48.0	91.0
Over 12	21.0	11.0	16.0	100.0	25.0	69.0
Ethnic Group						
White	10.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	——
Black	88.0	95.0	97.0	100.0	52.0	100.0
Other	2.0	3.0	3.0	100.0	44.0	99.0
Veteran	11.0	9.0	10.0	100.0	36.0	82.0
Recently Separated	4.0	3.0	3.0	100.0	38.0	88.0
Disabled	1.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	40.0	84.0
Vietnam Era	6.0	4.0	5.0	100.0	35.0	85.01
Handicapped	2.0	3.0	2.0	100.0	50.0	85.0
Econ. Disadv.	48.0	100.0	52.0	100.0	100.0	98.0
Employment Status						
Working Full-time	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0	45.0	90.0
Working Part-time	2.0	3.0	2.0	100.0	71.0	94.0
Not Working	96.0	95.0	96.0	100.0	47.0	90.0

——Less than one-tenth of one percent

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System, September 1980, Department of Employment Services, Office of Job Services.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CETA PARTICIPANTS

For the first time this Fiscal Year, CETA Program Summary Reports are more detailed in its characteristic classification of participants. They are classified by race and sex, and covers the great majority of CETA participants excluding summer youth. As such it offers some insights into the anatomy of the population served in the program.

The table shows that during Fiscal Year 1980, a total of 11,087 persons were served under CETA. Of the 11,087 persons, 10,598 (96 percent) were black and the remaining 5 percent were white, Hispanics, American Indians or Alaskan Natives, or Asian or Pacific Islander. The largest age group served was the 22-44 bracket (40 percent) followed by the 16-19 age bracket (29 percent). Also 45 percent of those seved have completed high school but have no post high school education and 32 percent are school dropouts. Of the 11,087, a total of 9,954 (90 percent) are economically disadvantaged. In the Hispanic group, 40 percent have limited english speaking ability. Only 204 of the 11,087 were handicapped, 875 were offenders, 283 were displaced homemakers, 1,796 were in school, 9,068 were unemployed and 1,162 were receiving unemployment compensation.

TABLE I

CHARACTERISTICS OF CETA PARTICIPANTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEAR 1980

INSTRUCTIONS: Items with (*) must add to Line 1 in that column.			1	2	3	B. RACE/ETHNIC GROUP BY SEX									
						(1) White (Not Hispanic)		(2) Black (Not Hispanic)		(3) Hispanic		(4) Am. Indian or Alas. Nat.		(5) Asian or Pacific Islander	
	A. CHARACTERISTICS		(1)	(2)	(3)	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female
1	TOTAL		P		#	26 83	31 105	36 4657	41 5941	46 116	51 151	56 4	61 1	66 13	71 16
2	AGE*	14 - 15	P		A	1	1	266	325	3	1	0	0	1	1
3		16 - 19	P		B	5	6	1340	1916	29	28	0	0	4	6
4		20 - 21	P		C	4	6	712	1191	24	16	1	0	1	1
5		22 - 44	P		D	63	83	2179	2292	56	82	2	1	5	6
6		45 - 54	P		E	8	2	108	112	2	9	1	0	1	1
7		55 and Over	P		F	5	7	52	105	2	9	0	0	1	0
8	EDUCATION STATUS*	School Dropout	P		G	10	10	1672	1913	29	38	1	0	0	2
9		Student (High School or Less)	P		H	2	3	716	1108	14	17	0	0	5	3
10		H.S. Grad./Equiv., No Post H.S.	P		I	70	91	2195	2842	71	92	3	1	7	9
11		Post High School Attendee	P		J	1	1	74	68	2	4	0	0	1	1
12	PUB ASST STATUS	Receiving AFDC (SSA Title IV)	P		K	2	8	639	2030	2	9	0	0	0	1
13		Receiving SSI (SSA Title XVI)	P		L	1	2	73	155	1	1	0	0	1	0
14		Total Receiving Public Assistance	P		M	4	12	846	2349	2	11	0	0	1	2
15	ECONOMIC STATUS*	OMB, Pov. Lev. or 70% or less LLSIL	P		N	71	89	3645	5107	94	124	2	1	9	16
16		71% thru 85% of LLSIL	P		O	0	0	249	215	3	4	0	0	0	0
17		86% thru 100% of LLSIL	P		P	12	16	934	607	17	25	2	0	4	0
18		Above 100% of LLSIL	P		Q	0	0	29	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED		P		R	81	101	4363	5591	107	132	3	1	12	15
20	FAMILY STATUS*	Single Pare..	P		S	7	10	354	1607	5	22	0	0	0	3
21		Parent in Two-Parent Family	P		T	5	5	571	707	28	32	0	1	3	1
22		Other Family Member	P		U	7	16	2028	2543	55	59	1	0	6	6
23		Non-Dependent Individual	P		V	64	74	1704	1084	28	38	3	0	4	6
24	LIMITED ENG. SPEAKING ABILITY		P		W	1	5	17	39	42	65	2	0	3	4
25	MIG. OR SEASONAL FARM FAM. MEM.		P		X	9	2	8	15	3	1	1	0	0	0
26	VET. GROUP	Veteran	P		Y	11	1	888	52	7	1	1	0	1	0
27		Vietnam-Era (Age 34 or Under)	P		Z	4	0	418	23	3	1	0	0	1	0
28		Special Disabled	P		8	0	0	76	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
29	HANDICAPPED		P		1	9	19	98	77	0	0	1	0	0	0
30	OFFENDER		P		2	5	0	757	109	1	0	2	0	1	0
31	DISPLACED HOMEMAKER		P		3	2	3	47	230	0	1	0	0	0	0
32	LAB. FORCE STATUS*	In-School	P		4	4	2	703	1051	14	18	0	0	3	1
33		Underemployed	P		5	3	0	35	66	1	5	0	0	0	0
34		Unemployed	P		6	76	83	3876	4278	101	126	4	1	10	13
35		Other	P		7	0	0	43	46	0	2	0	0	0	0
36	UNEMPLOY. COMP. CLAIMANT		P		9	17	24	524	563	18	13	0	0	2	1
37	TJTC		P		9	0	1	84	113	0	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis and Office of Economic Development, D.C. Department of Employment Services

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APPENDIX

TABLE A-I CETA ELIGIBILITY

Title	Criteria	
IIB. VII	The individual is:	
Economically disadvantaged	and	CETA-unemployed, or CETA-underemployed, or in school
IID	The individual is:	
Economically disadvantaged and unemployed 15 or more week	or	In a family receiving public assistance
YETP	The individual is between 16 and 21 years of age (inclusive) and:	
CETA-unemployed, or CETA-underemployed or in high school or lower grade	and	Economically disadvantaged or has a family income less than 86% of the lower level standard income level (LLSIL)
YCCIP	The individual is:	
Between 16 and 19 year of age (inclusive)	and	CETA-Unemployed
SYEP	The individual is:	
Between 14 and 21 (inclusive)	and	Economically disadvantaged
VI	The individual is:	
Unemployed 10 or more weeks	and	In a family that received public assistance or in a family with an income < 100% of the LLSIL
Any listed	The individual is eligible for CETA title IIB, VII, IID, YETP, YCCIP, SYEP or VI	
Any Youth	The individual is eligible for Title YETP, YCCIP, SYEP	
Other Listed	The individual is eligible for Title IIB, VII, IID or VI	

TABLE A-II DATA ELEMENT DEFINITION

(All income figures are derived from 1979 income averages
Employment and other characteristics were determined as of March 1980)

Element	Definition
Annual Wage	2080 x Total earnings/(weeks worked x hours per week)
BLS-Labor Force	The individual is working, with a job but not at work or looking for work
BLS-Unemployed	The individual is looking for work
CETA-Employed	The individual is either working or with a job but not at work and is not CETA-unemployed, CETA-underemployed or CETA-in-school
CETA-Family Income	Total family income less Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, welfare, veteran's payments, unemployment and worker's compensation
CETA-in-school	The individual is not CETA-Unemployed, CETA-Underemployed, and the individual's major activity is in school
CETA-Underemployed	The individual is part-time for economic reasons, or the individual is full-time and has an annual wage of either less than 71% of the LLSIL or is full-time and has a wage below the poverty level and is not CETA-unemployed
CETA-Unemployed	The individual is looking for work or is part-time for economic reasons and working 10 or fewer hours per week, or is greater than 18 years old and in a family receiving public assistance
Civilian Population	Total interviewed non-Armed Forces, non-institutional population
Economically Disadvantaged	The individual received public assistance, welfare, or had a CETA family income less than the family poverty level or had a CETA family income less than 71% of the LLSIL
Education	Years of school completed
Family Poverty level	For non-farm individuals: (Family size - 1) x 1220 + 3790 For individuals on farms: (Family size - 1) x 1030 + 3250 Alaska 1.25 x (farm or non-farm poverty level) Hawaii 1.15 x (farm or non-farm poverty level)
FLLSIL	Family lower living standard income level varies from area to area

TABLE A-III

PER CAPITA AND TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1970 - 1979

Year	Per Capita Income	Personal Total Income (Millions)
1970	$ 4,909	$ 14,322.7
1971	5,337	15,763.4
1972	5,822	17,519.2
1973	6,404	19,342.6
1974	7,065	21,258.4
1975	7,745	23,441.9
1976	8,547	25,925.4
1977	9,335	28,153.1
1978	10,224	31,035.1
1979	11,313	34,077.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

TABLE A-IV

PER CAPITA AND TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1970 - 1979

Year	Per Capita Income	Personal Total Income (millions)
1970	$ 3,859	$ 2,914
1971	4,247	3,190
1972	4,559	3,397
1973	4,900	3,607
1974	5,459	3,935
1975	6,074	4,322
1976	6,522	4,566
1977	7,221	4,945
1978	7,803	5,236
1979	8,524	5,592

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

TABLE A-V

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U)
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA
ALL ITEMS
(1967=100)

Year	Annual Average
1970	117.6
1971	122.7
1972	126.9
1973	135.0
1974	150.0
1975	161.6
1976	171.1
1977	183.0
1978	197.0
1979	218.6
1980	244.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-VI

D. C. POPULATION, 1980 AND 1970
BY WARD

1980 Census

	Total		Race			
	No.	Per-cent	White	Black	Other	Spanish Origin
City	637,651	100.0	171,796	448,229	17,626	17,652
Ward						
1	77,400	12.1	18,500	54,100	4,900	6,000
2	72,700	11.4	30,000	38,200	4,100	3,000
3	88,300	13.9	80,900	3,900	3,600	4,000
4	82,900	13.0	10,300	71,000	1,500	1,400
5	81,700	12.8	6,900	73,900	900	800
6	73,400	11.5	15,100	57,300	1,000	900
7	83,400	13.1	3,200	79,700	500	600
8	77,900	12.2	6,600	70,200	1,000	900

	Change, 1970-1980		
	1980	1970	%Change
City	637,651	756,510	-15.7
Ward			
1	77,400	94,000	-17.7
2	72,700	95,000	-23.5
3	88,300	94,900	- 7.0
4	82,900	94,500	-12.3
5	81,700	94,200	-13.3
6	73,400	94,600	-22.4
7	83,400	94,900	-12.1
8	77,900	94,400	-17.5

Other City Data
Percent of Total Population

	1980	1970
White	26.9	27.7
Black	70.3	71.1
Other Races	2.8	1.2
Spanish Origin	2.8	2.0

NOTES: (a) Data for 1970 are final
(b) City total for 1980 are final
(c) Ward totals for 1980 are provisional
(d) Ward totals do not add up to city totals and within wards by race due to rounding

D. C. Gov't./OPD/DSD/DU
March 1981

TABLE A-VII

AVERAGE MONTHLY PROGRAM CASELOADS
SELECTED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FISCAL YEARS 1970 - 1980

		Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	General Public Assistance (GPA)	Food Stamp Participation	Medicaid
FY 1970	CASES	9,818	1,745	19,666	XXXX
	PERSONS	39,742	1,904	64,391	97,160
FY 1971	CASES	16,770	2,125	29,321	XXXX
	PERSONS	61,648	2,310	91,790	112,358
FY 1972	CASES	23,799	3,172	36,100	XXXX
	PERSONS	85,438	3,404	102,445	132,529
FY 1973	CASES	28,614	3,675	38,045	XXXX
	PERSONS	98,699	3,876	108,746	160,140
FY 1974	CASES	29,808	4,082	40,122	XXXX
	PERSONS	100,751	4,349	111,958	169,274
FY 1975	CASES	31,496	5,590	39,330	XXXX
	PERSONS	103,458	5,870	110,203	179,787
FY 1976	CASES	31,425	6,422	37,991	XXXX
	PERSONS	100,323	6,807	104,912	164,138
FY 1977	CASES	31,020	5,663	36,467	XXXX
	PERSONS	95,503	5,946	95,965	137,690
FY 1978	CASES	31,661	6,145	35,263	XXXX
	PERSONS	93,837	6,390	93,271	129,156
FY 1979	CASES	31,140	6,076	36,752	XXXX
	PERSONS	88,672	6,380	93,471	123,758
FY 1980	CASES	30,533	7,095	41,438	XXXX
	PERSONS	85,038	7,381	101,862	119,359

Source: D.C. Department of Human Services.

TABLE A-VIII

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED, NUMBER AND PERCENT OF DROPOUTS, BY SCHOOL LEVELS
FOR THE SCHOOL YEARS 1969-70 through 1979-80

	ELEMENTARY			JUNIOR HIGH			SENIOR HIGH			OTHER			TOTAL		
SCHOOL YEAR	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts No.	Dropouts Percent	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts No.	Dropouts Percent	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts No.	Dropouts Percent	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts No.	Dropouts Percent	Number of Students Enrolled	Dropouts No.	Dropouts Percent
1969-70	92,963	112	0.1	32,953	694	2.1	17,999	2,049	11.4	2,963	344	11.6	146,878	3,199	2.2
1970-71	90,433	99	0.1	32,692	827	2.5	18,471	2,100	11.4	2,777	322	11.6	144,373	3,348	2.3
1971-72	87,132	58	0.1	31,803	889	2.8	18,866	1,956	10.4	2,709	550	20.3	140,510	3,453	2.5
1972-73	83,272	25	0.3	31,487	517	1.6	19,844	1,838	9.3	2,851	357	12.5	137,454	2,737	2.0
1973-74	77,235	69	0.1	32,819	482	1.5	20,162	1,747	8.7	2,823	310	11.0	133,039	2,608	2.0
1974-75	73,899	37	0.1	33,021	370	1.1	19,635	1,117	5.7	2,430	199	8.2	128,985	1,723	1.3
1975-76	71,346	36	0.1	32,781	289	0.9	21,302	1,539	7.2	1,613	143	8.9	127,042	2,007	1.6
1976-77	68,501	44	0.1	30,293	296	1.0	21,263	1,070	5.0	2,694	195	7.2	122,751	1,605	1.3
1977-78	64,083	23	0.04	28,784	303	1.1	21,590	1,010	4.7	2,225	128	5.8	116,682	1,464	1.3
1978-79	59,835	16	0.03	26,516	292	1.1	19,877	717	3.6	3,487	104	3.0	109,715	1,129	1.0
1979-80	55,772	8	0.01	24,537	324	1.3	17,757	503	2.8	3,233	35	1.1	101,299	870	0.9

Source: D.C. Public Schools, Division of Research, Planning and Evaluation.

TABLE A-IX

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1/
1976 - 1982

Occupation	Total Annual Average Openings	Growth	Replacement
Secretaries	1,950	500	1,450
General Clerks, Office	1,800	350	1,450
Janitors & Sexton	1,620	570	1,050
Typists	770	160	610
Lawyers	620	100	520
Accountants & Auditors	500	110	390
Sales Clerks	450	90	360
Accounting Clerks	360	80	280
Nurses, Professional	340	110	230
Guards & Doorkeepers	330	110	220
Stenographers	290	50	240
Food Preparation & Service Workers	300	80	220
Carpenters	270	160	110
Nurses Aide/Orderlies	260	90	170
Economists	220	50	170
Writers and/or Editors	220	30	190
Personnel, Labor Relation Specialist	230	40	190
Elementary School Teachers	230	90	140
Helper Trades	230	150	80
Waiters/Waitresses	200	50	150
Bookkeepers, Hand	200	60	140
Clerical Supervisors	210	80	130
Secondary School Teachers	180	80	100
Maintenance Repairs, General	170	60	110
Librarians	160	50	110
Mail Carriers, Postal Service	150	30	120
Receptionist	160	50	110
Switch Board Operator/ Receptionist	160	60	100
Computer Systems Analysts	140	40	100
Supervisors, Blue Collar	150	60	90
Managers, Store	140	30	110
Electricians	160	90	70
Public Relations Specialist	130	30	100
Tellers, Bank	140	80	60

TABLE A-IX (Continued)

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1/
1976 - 1982

Occupation	Total Annual Average Openings	Growth	Replacement
Painters, Construction, Maintenance	130	60	70
Plumbers and/or Pipefitters	140	80	60
Truck Drivers	130	50	80
Law Clerks	120	30	90
Purchasing Agenst and/or Buyers	110	10	100
Total	14,030	3,970	10,070
Percent of all Occupations	50.3	50.1	50.5

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market, Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-X

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA 1/
1976 - 1982

Occupation	Total Annual Average Openings	Growth	Replacement
Secretaries	4,850	2,090	2,760
General Office Clerks	4,350	1,750	2,600
Janitors & Sexton	4,060	1,800	2,270
Sales Clerks	3,210	1,770	1,440
Typists	2,110	860	1,250
Cashiers	1,340	650	690
Helpers, Trades	1,230	730	500
Elementary School Teachers	990	550	440
Nurses, Professionals	920	510	410
Waiters/Waitresses	910	200	710
Accountants & Auditors	900	400	500
Lawyers	900	370	530
Nurses Aide/Orderlies	880	500	380
Secondary School Teachers	870	450	420
Accounting Clerks	860	350	510
Carpenters	860	580	280
Guards & Doorkeepers	800	380	420
Bookkeepers, Hand	790	370	420
Managers, Store	740	330	410
Truck Drivers	740	470	270
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	740	410	340
Stenographers	630	220	420
Supervisor, Blue Collar	600	370	230
Stock Clerks	590	350	240
Computer System Analysts	570	380	190
Receptionist	550	240	310
Physicians, Medical & Ostepath	530	380	150
Food Preparation & Service	530	-40	570
Maintenance, Repair, General	520	240	280
Automobile Mechanic	500	300	200
Gardners, Groundkeepers	490	160	330
Writers and/or Editors	470	230	240
Librarians	470	190	280
Tellers, Bank	470	270	200
Clerical Supervisors	470	220	250
Painters, Construction, Maintenance	460	290	170

TABLE A-X (Continued)

FORTY OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST DEMANDS
IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA 1/
1976 - 1982

Occupation	Total Annual Average Openings	Growth	Replacement
Mail Carriers, Postal Service	420	220	200
Personal Labor Relations Specialist	410	180	230
Electricians	410	300	100
Delivery & Route Workers	410	260	150
Total	42,550	20,820	22,290
Percent of all Occupations	49.1	47.4	50.8

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market, Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XI

INDUSTRIAL/OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
1982 PROJECTIONS

	Mining	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Transporation, Communication, Public Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Governemnt	Total all Occupations
	680	77,870	59,910	80,080	319,420	102,600	524,330	452,770	1,617,660
Professional, Technical	20	3,110	9,420	10,060	14,570	7,170	195,490	157,970	397,810
Managers & Officials	70	8,580	5,880	6,690	30,980	17,370	52,430	37,940	159,940
Sales	20	450	2,210	1,430	76,770	5,420	4,980	100	91,380
Clerical	90	4,800	9,650	22,460	64,110	48,790	119,390	160,820	430,110
Craft & Kindred	240	36,670	13,830	16,410	21,960	7,390	18,190	24,590	139,280
Operatives	210	4,420	15,170	11,520	26,320	160	17,770	10,640	86,210
Service	30	1,070	1,130	4,390	67,210	14,040	109,320	42,330	239,520
Laborers	*	18,770	2,620	7,120	17,500	2,260	6,760	18,380	73,410

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XII

INDUSTRIAL/OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1982 PROJECTIONS

	Mining	Construc-tion	Manufac-turing	Transporation, Communication, Public Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Governemnt	Total all Occupations
	60	13,000	15,490	33,120	66,870	40,420	203,550	253,290	625,800
Professional, Technical	10	550	2,290	4,020	3,740	3,510	70,750	80,290	165,160
Managers & Officials	10	890	1,750	3,310	6,160	6,790	22,020	21,460	62,390
Sales	*	60	960	630	12,730	2,010	1,280	100	17,770
Clerical	20	650	3,080	10,710	13,920	19,080	53,680	99,620	200,760
Craft & Kindred	*	6,390	4,020	7,220	3,540	2,110	6,110	13,400	42,790
Operatives	0	600	2,480	5,160	4,260	70	6,390	5,600	24,560
Service	0	350	490	810	19,840	6,500	42,050	22,640	92,680
Laborers	*	3,510	420	1,260	2,680	350	1,260	10,180	19,660

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XIII

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980 (ending September 30)

INDUSTRY	1970 1/	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
ALL INDUSTRIES	295,660	286,955	295,099	299,995	298,929	295,950	292,922	291,887	304,083	318,792	326,997
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	135	191	171	166	177	184	197	167	167	159	171
MINING	40	43	43	42	45	52	37	39	46	47	53
CONSTRUCTION	19,623	18,629	20,103	21,473	23,577	21,653	17,023	14,563	14,342	14,642	13,605
Building Construction-General Contractors and Operative Builders	6,238	5,625	6,138	6,926	7,789	7,138	5,014	3,976	4,106	4,687	4,484
General Contractors	2,785	2,970	3,348	4,193	4,763	4,562	3,945	2,753	2,822	2,407	1,744
Special Trade Contractors	10,600	10,034	10,617	10,354	11,025	9,953	8,064	7,834	7,414	7,548	7,377
MANUFACTURING	18,585	17,990	17,205	16,787	16,383	15,511	15,114	14,883	14,913	15,197	15,433
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	13,016	13,060	12,944	12,822	12,665	12,104	11,516	11,347	11,574	11,939	12,182
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	27,839	26,000	26,052	26,497	26,384	25,813	25,950	26,071	26,185	26,739	27,215
Local&Suburban Transit & Interurban Highway Passenger Transportation	4,298	4,255	3,924	4,157	4,839	5,069	5,970	6,096	6,157	6,316	6,491
Communication	13,872	13,326	13,430	13,085	12,667	12,523	12,559	12,697	12,953	13,157	13,028
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	5,739	4,762	4,676	4,810	4,972	4,926	4,451	4,391	4,267	4,363	4,474
WHOLESALE TRADE	20,075	17,481	15,948	15,456	14,581	13,765	13,146	12,854	12,848	12,753	12,171
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,199	7,853	7,760	7,672	7,292
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,947	5,001	5,088	5,081	4,879
RETAIL TRADE	60,696	59,602	58,994	57,174	53,551	51,296	51,395	50,720	51,526	52,140	51,671
General Merchandise Stores	10,931	11,207	11,587	11,591	10,771	9,923	9,274	6,941	7,111	7,269	6,853
Food Stores	5,367	5,200	5,170	4,756	4,572	4,544	4,262	4,114	4,001	3,905	4,095
Automotive Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	5,291	4,931	4,647	4,369	3,532	3,556	3,534	3,205	3,073	2,722	2,313
Apparel and Accessory Stores	5,037	5,115	4,983	4,800	4,406	3,900	5,268	4,989	4,973	4,868	4,894
Furniture, Home Furnishings and Equipment Stores	3,259	3,026	2,861	2,781	2,447	1,957	1,935	2,028	1,981	1,955	1,911
Eating and Drinking Places	19,397	18,604	18,481	18,370	18,049	18,444	19,743	20,234	21,072	22,068	22,435
Miscellaneous Retail	9,873	9,909	9,837	9,176	8,470	7,927	8,385	8,249	8,445	8,543	8,373

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TABLE A-XIII

ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980 (ending September 30) (Continued)

INDUSTRY	1970 1/	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	31,198	30,713	30,178	30,063	29,838	29,468	30,160	30,059	29,998	31,303	31,969
Banking	5,290	5,278	5,229	5,401	5,667	5,731	5,766	5,866	6,024	6,363	6,805
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	2,823	2,966	3,366	3,637	3,654	3,757	4,021	3,971	3,975	4,302	4,514
Insurance	4,831	4,737	4,456	4,167	4,310	4,291	4,799	4,367	4,358	4,739	4,823
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Service	1,715	1,745	1,793	1,818	1,840	1,823	1,677	1,759	1,801	1,732	1,628
Real Estate	13,904	13,448	12,909	12,575	11,994	11,554	11,674	11,678	11,458	11,636	11,379
SERVICES	117,469	116,306	126,405	132,337	134,393	138,208	139,900	142,531	154,058	165,745	174,704
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Other Lodging Places	9,401	9,280	8,611	8,650	8,003	7,747	8,240	8,496	9,105	9,257	10,118
Personal Services	7,936	7,106	6,387	5,884	5,247	4,982	4,564	4,399	4,191	4,177	4,064
Business Services	23,122	21,582	21,933	22,881	24,036	24,147	24,379	25,792	28,189	31,179	34,694
Automotive Repairs, Services and Garages	3,100	3,178	3,313	3,319	3,125	3,000	2,803	2,780	2,872	2,888	2,723
Amusement and Recreation Services, Except Motion Pictures	1,910	1,979	1,704	1,675	1,723	1,505	1,744	1,529	1,545	1,598	1,739
Health Services	9,715	10,069	15,321	17,175	20,089	22,255	22,841	22,855	24,018	24,687	25,460
Legal Services	5,569	5,784	6,307	7,065	7,887	8,423	8,945	9,911	11,494	13,254	15,592
Educational Services	21,017	21,160	21,467	22,439	20,619	20,347	19,437	19,135	21,609	25,127	23,469
Social Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,061	7,882	8,888	9,057	8,885
Membership Organizations	22,120	22,968	26,950	27,840	27,692	28,979	21,865	22,085	23,278	23,953	25,598
Miscellaneous Services	10,545	10,388	10,895	11,524	12,272	13,244	10,014	14,888	16,134	17,252	18,659
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	203,098	205,096	211,546	211,295	214,506	217,541	222,708	224,592	228,489	232,399	229,602
DISTRICT GOVERNMENT	55,732	61,411	62,431	64,900	63,542	63,783	60,884	57,850	59,173	60,764	56,477

1/ Calendar Year

Source: The Annual Reports of the D.C. Unemployment Insurance Program.

TABLE A-XIV

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES IN EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980 (ending September 30)

INDUSTRY	1970 1/	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
ALL INDUSTRIES	7,815	8,162	8,771	9,394	10,162	11,029	11,779	12,713	13,374	14,278	15,670
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	7,202	6,657	8,034	8,034	7,852	8,747	8,512	9,015	9,379	10,367	11,365
MINING	13,637	14,016	15,002	15,002	18,549	21,533	26,706	27,386	27,626	30,567	34,257
CONSTRUCTION	8,704	9,691	10,575	11,634	12,621	13,533	15,607	16,014	15,680	16,172	16,771
Building Construction-General Contractors and Operative Builders	8,034	8,932	9,764	11,229	12,702	12,947	15,746	15,537	14,966	15,413	16,774
General Contractors	8,578	9,986	11,492	13,263	15,147	15,653	16,888	18,057	17,031	17,700	18,307
Special Trade Contractors	9,131	10,029	10,754	11,244	11,472	12,982	14,894	15,538	15,561	16,156	16,406
MANUFACTURING	9,894	10,503	11,595	12,639	13,456	15,274	16,567	17,065	18,211	19,961	21,788
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	10,282	10,843	12,107	12,785	13,867	15,743	16,720	17,206	18,242	20,241	21,995
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	9,564	10,204	11,457	2,479	13,352	14,799	15,697	17,164	18,824	20,286	22,062
Local&Suburban Transit & Interurban Highway Passenger Transportation	9,604	9,560	10,211	11,457	11,903	14,469	13,415	14,351	16,500	17,986	19,155
Communication	9,989	10,857	11,890	12,990	14,325	16,030	17,877	19,696	21,450	23,105	25,559
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	9,453	10,010	10,803	11,672	12,789	13,365	14,854	16,533	17,707	18,846	20,693
WHOLESALE TRADE	11,551	11,121	11,538	12,466	13,760	14,935	15,658	16,927	17,874	19,363	21,202
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,266	18,225	18,989	20,735	22,699
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14,651	15,618	16,173	17,291	18,964
RETAIL TRADE	5,538	5,667	5,913	6,280	6,648	7,160	7,641	8,096	8,378	8,619	9,325
General Merchandise Stores	5,629	5,704	5,933	6,099	6,499	7,279	8,064	8,716	9,400	9,575	10,548
Food Stores	5,821	6,148	6,695	7,530	7,963	9,135	10,074	10,698	11,500	12,213	13,074
Automotive Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations	6,824	7,219	7,635	8,051	9,096	9,441	10,001	10,686	10,924	11,286	12,578
Apparel and Accessory Stores	5,883	5,789	5,929	6,094	6,569	7,399	7,908	8,574	8,856	9,651	10,256
Furniture, Home Furnishings and Equipment Stores	7,372	7,611	7,966	8,286	9,000	9,642	10,264	10,351	11,110	11,726	12,989
Eating and Drinking Places	4,051	4,128	4,275	4,688	4,936	5,319	5,663	6,031	6,230	6,425	6,896
Miscellaneous Retail	6,475	6,542	6,824	7,386	7,849	7,991	8,460	8,923	9,027	9,286	10,307

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TABLE A-XIV

ANNUAL AVERAGE WAGES IN EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAWS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980 (ending September 30) (Continued)

INDUSTRY	1970 1/	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	6,903	7,455	8,177	8,614	9,174	9,941	10,718	11,658	12,714	13,990	15,468
Banking	7,515	7,982	8,597	8,832	9,413	10,331	10,784	11,724	12,536	13,791	15,098
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	8,350	8,889	9,450	9,945	10,935	11,722	12,740	13,529	14,603	15,772	17,148
Insurance	8,565	9,139	9,681	10,309	10,965	11,749	11,828	13,456	14,262	15,122	16,652
Insurance Agents, Brokers and Service	11,123	9,816	10,632	11,234	11,695	12,608	12,974	14,235	15,382	16,966	18,354
Real Estate	5,014	5,398	5,886	6,231	6,578	6,944	7,766	8,406	9,495	10,434	11,421
SERVICES	7,702	8,119	8,671	9,198	9,933	10,733	11,454	12,593	13,189	14,062	15,574
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps and Other Lodging Places	4,957	4,919	5,438	5,677	6,275	6,634	7,437	8,223	8,723	9,730	10,131
Personal Services	4,866	5,259	5,501	5,663	6,166	6,689	6,860	7,259	8,085	8,574	9,336
Business Services	7,153	7,567	8,092	8,196	8,240	8,944	9,291	10,079	11,050	12,036	13,301
Automotive Repairs, Services and Garages	6,047	5,989	6,382	6,771	7,149	7,774	8,158	8,796	8,963	9,677	10,501
Amusement and Recreation Services, Except Motion Pictures	6,660	6,733	7,392	8,865	8,851	9,493	7,450	9,075	9,826	10,911	11,515
Health Services	6,413	6,940	7,566	8,497	9,359	10,253	11,228	12,793	13,357	14,061	15,957
Legal Services	10,412	10,670	11,247	12,330	13,382	14,540	15,623	17,077	18,445	17,108	21,977
Educational Services	7,124	7,692	8,517	9,027	9,731	10,282	10,919	12,122	11,336	11,405	13,843
Social Services	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,131	10,160	9,827	11,119	12,061
Membership Organizations	9,489	9,879	10,316	10,861	11,744	12,517	14,680	15,706	16,772	18,082	19,178
Miscellaneous Services	11,371	11,675	11,909	12,427	13,719	14,648	15,628	16,701	17,591	18,475	19,444
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	12,247	12,635	13,340	14,075	14,982	15,872	17,355	18,366	19,863	21,039	22,805
DISTRICT GOVERNMENT	8,512	7,784	8,217	8,575	9,402	10,454	11,443	12,795	13,380	13,834	16,008

1/ Calendar Year

Source: The Annual Reports of the D.C. Unemployment Insurance Program.

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TABLE A-XV

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TOTAL	566.7	566.6	572.0	575.0	582.2	577.6	576.2	578.7	596.3	612.5	615.3
Manufacturing	19.3	18.5	17.8	17.4	17.0	15.5	15.3	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.4
Food & Kindred Products	——	——	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Printing & Publishing	——	——	13.0	13.0	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.1
All Other Manufacturing	——	——	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
NON-MANUFACTURING	547.4	548.1	554.1	557.6	565.2	562.1	560.9	563.9	581.3	597.2	599.9
Construction	18.4	17.8	19.3	20.7	22.1	19.6	16.3	14.4	14.5	14.3	13.5
Transp., Commun., & Public Utilities	30.8	28.6	28.6	26.1	25.8	25.1	24.7	25.6	25.6	26.0	25.6
Interstate Railroads	——	——	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Transp., Except R.R.	——	——	8.0	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6
Commun., Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	——	——	18.3	17.8	17.6	17.1	17.1	17.4	17.5	17.8	17.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80.1	76.0	73.8	71.9	67.4	64.9	63.9	64.1	64.5	65.3	64.2
Wholesale Trade	18.8	16.2	15.1	15.2	14.3	13.5	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.1
Retail Trade	61.3	59.8	58.8	56.7	53.2	51.4	50.9	51.2	51.6	52.5	52.1
General Merchandise	——	——	9.2	9.1	8.2	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.3	6.7
Food	——	——	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1
Auto. & Access. Deal. & Gas Serv. Stations	——	——	4.6	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.3
Apparel & Accessories	——	——	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.0
Eating & Drinking Places	——	——	18.6	18.4	18.2	18.8	19.9	20.5	21.2	22.5	22.8
Misc. Retail Trade N.E.C.	——	——	15.1	14.2	13.5	11.7	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.8	34.2	33.4	33.6	34.4	33.2	33.2	33.7	33.9	34.7	35.4
Banking	——	——	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.9
All Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	——	——	28.2	28.2	28.6	27.5	27.4	27.8	27.8	28.2	28.5

TABLE A-XV (Continued)

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1970 - 1980 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Service & Miscellaneous	134.6	134.8	138.8	141.4	144.6	145.0	146.5	150.5	161.2	172.5	179.1
Hotel & Lodging Places	———	———	8.3	8.7	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.2	10.7
Personal Services	———	———	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0
Business Services	———	———	———	———	———	24.0	24.4	26.5	28.7	32.3	35.3
Health Services	———	———	———	———	———	22.7	22.9	23.0	24.1	25.2	25.7
Legal Services	———	———	———	———	———	8.3	9.2	10.3	11.9	13.8	16.2
Educational Services	———	———	———	———	———	19.1	19.3	19.2	22.7	25.1	23.3
Membership Organizations	———	———	———	———	———	28.2	28.8	28.6	28.4	29.4	29.6
All Other Services, Miscellaneous & Mining	———	———	———	———	———	29.8	28.8	29.7	32.0	33.3	34.3
Government	249.7	256.7	260.2	263.8	270.9	274.3	276.3	275.6	281.6	284.5	282.1
Federal Government	203.1	207.7	211.6	211.6	215.4	214.6	220.2	220.9	226.5	228.2	228.5
State/Local Government	46.6	49.0	48.6	52.3	55.5	59.7	56.1	54.7	55.1	56.3	53.6

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XVI

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA
1970 - 1980 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TOTAL	1,184.6	1,217.7	1,262.4	1 311.4	1,336.0	1,341.6	1,365.4	1,404.3	1,478.7	1,545.3	1,571.1
Manufacturing	46.4	46.0	45.6	48.3	50.1	48.7	49.0	49.4	51.8	54.8	56.0
Food & Kindred Products	———	———	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0
Printing & Publishing	———	———	18.8	19.3	19.9	18.9	19.2	20.0	21.0	22.3	23.3
All Other Manufacturing	———	———	20.5	22.7	24.0	24.0	24.1	24.3	25.8	27.4	27.7
NON-MANUFACTURING	1,138.2	1,171.7	1,216.8	1,263.0	1,285.9	1,292.9	1,316.4	1,354.9	1,426.9	1,490.6	1,515.1
Construction	70.4	73.6	83.5	92.0	89.1	73.1	71.4	73.5	80.9	82.0	75.7
Transp., Commun., & Public Utilities	60.8	60.3	62.0	62.0	62.5	60.5	61.1	62.9	64.1	66.6	67.7
Interstate Railroads	———	———	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transp., Except R.R.	———	———	27.0	26.9	26.7	24.9	25.4	25.7	25.7	27.1	27.6
Commun., Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	———	———	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.0	31.3	32.2	33.3	34.5	35.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	229.1	235.2	245.5	255.7	250.6	253.7	260.4	269.1	283.7	296.2	299.8
Wholesale Trade	38.9	39.0	40.2	43.2	42.1	42.6	43.4	44.9	48.9	53.1	55.2
Retail Trade	190.2	196.2	205.3	212.5	208.6	211.0	217.0	224.1	234.8	243.1	244.7
General Merchandise	———	———	35.7	38.3	37.2	35.8	35.0	37.2	39.1	38.6	35.6
Food	———	———	29.1	28.8	27.9	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.8	29.0	29.8
Auto. & Access. Deal. & Gas Serv. Stations	———	———	28.9	29.5	26.6	28.1	29.0	29.0	29.7	29.2	28.1
Apparel & Accessories	———	———	16.2	16.3	15.3	14.7	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.8	16.8
Eating & Drinking Places	———	———	49.2	52.3	53.9	56.9	61.6	65.3	69.9	74.4	75.4
Misc. Retail Trade N.E.C.	———	———	46.2	47.3	47.6	47.2	46.9	47.9	50.8	55.2	59.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.9	69.8	73.0	77.1	78.9	76.4	77.7	81.6	84.4	88.2	90.7
Banking	———	———	13.8	14.6	15.6	15.8	16.2	16.8	17.6	18.2	19.0
All Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	———	———	59.3	62.5	63.3	60.6	61.6	64.8	66.8	70.1	71.8

TABLE A-XVI (Continued)

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA
1970 - 1980 (In Thousands)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Service & Miscellaneous	254.7	260.8	274.7	288.6	302.0	308.9	319.7	338.0	370.3	402.7	422.3
Hotel & Lodging Places	———	———	14.5	15.7	15.5	16.0	16.9	17.4	18.2	18.9	20.4
Personal Services	———	———	17.6	17.3	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.7	17.0	17.6	17.9
All Other Services, Miscellaneous & Mining	———	———	242.6	255.6	270.1	276.9	286.6	303.8	335.1	366.2	383.9
Government	456.3	472.0	478.2	487.6	502.8	520.4	526.2	529.8	543.6	554.7	558.8
Federal Government	321.7	329.2	330.5	331.8	339.3	347.0	352.4	353.9	358.9	361.5	365.9
State/Local Government	134.6	142.8	147.7	155.8	163.5	173.4	173.8	175.9	184.6	193.2	192.9

Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis.

TABLE A-XVII

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFIT ACTIVITIES UNDER ALL PROGRAMS
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1961 - 1980

Year	Initial claims received 1/	Weeks claimed received	Number of payments	Amount of payments 2/	New Claims allowed on first determination 3/	First payments	Exhaustions
1961.....	59,316	448,312	404,528	$10,915,551	36,706	32,257	14,037
1962.....	49,560	365,550	322,812	9,837,988	28,047	23,388	9,489
1963.....	52,393	412,590	366,088	13,869,226	27,010	22,725	5,852
1964.....	45,334	380,572	343,635	13,423,667	24,916	20,949	5,559
1965.....	39,714	331,834	295,695	12,205,819	23,226	18,723	4,574
1966.....	35,191	259,379	231,807	10,028,218	20,483	15,736	3,223
1967.....	32,969	259,969	229,869	10,382,061	20,211	15,605	3,153
1968.....	32,908	279,936	251,010	11,905,070	19,858	16,074	3,585
1969.....	31,824	268,600	243,486	12,430,062	19,871	16,074	3,545
1970.....	39,264	369,594	342,013	18,868,850	24,692	20,901	5,155
1971.....	44,423	455,495	437,025	26,204,304	28,471	24,299	7,387
1972.4/ ..	50,130	478,338	475,754	33,803,189	32,292	28,163	9,076
1973.....	44,689	504,875	509,455	39,658,727	29,133	25,441	9,187
1974.....	51,513	625,002	581,850	48,626,500	34,438	29,777	11,171
1975.4/ ...	113,758	1,230,714	1,161,766	105,342,784	79,970	74,320	34,819
1976.4/....	97,813	986,694	1,073,856	103,573,817	69,676	62,749	39,568
1977.4/....	84,801	959,136	913,368	95,772,910	61,253	55,528	29,888
1978.4/....	54,692	716,693	657,211	72,367,084	39,486	34,495	15,586
1979.....	50,658	649,261	601,203 5/	71,308,031 5/	39,762	30,119	11,853
1980.4/....	56,859	720,388	663,695	83,441,111	41,839	34,544	15,225

1/ Includes new and additional claims.
2/ Not adjusted for cancelled checks and refunds.
3/ Excludes data for UCV or UCX under the regular programs.
4/ Includes Regular, Extended Benefits, Federal Supplemental Benefits, and Special Unemployment Assistance Benefits Programs.
5/ Includes late EB payments for weeks claimed prior to 1979.

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